The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,270.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	" 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	" 28	0
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Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	" 2	0
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Second insertion	" 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	" 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	" 1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

JONES—March 17th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Jenkin Jones, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

FORTEATH—March 16th, at Surat, the wife of Captain F. P. Forteath, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GAHAGAN—March 18th, of measles, Ann Catherine, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. George Gahagan, aged 1 year 9 months and 18 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
" Muscat	8th	22nd	" Koweit	20th	3rd
" B. Abbas	11th	25th	" Bushire	23rd	6th
" Linga	12th	26th	" Linga	25th	9th
" Bahrein	14th	28th	" B. Abbas	8th	11th
" Bushire	16th	30th	" Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P. Commander, J. SAUNDERS, will be despatched as above on 3rd April.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.............. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.............. 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTIER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada	5	19
" Calicut	4	18	" Madras	10	24
" Cochin	5	19	" Negapatam	11	25*
" Tuticorin		20	" Galle	14	
" Colombo		21	" Colombo		28
" Galle	7		" Tuticorin		29
" Negapatam	10	24	" Cochin	16	1*
" Madras	16	30	" Calicut	16	1†
" Coconada	17	2	" Cannanore	17	2
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Mangalore	18	3
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "ASIA," 1,650 tons, 350 H. P., C. BAXTER, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 1st April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	"	Sunday.	Beypore	"	Sunday.
Vingorla	"	Sunday.	Calicut	"	Sunday.
Goa	"	Monday.	Tellicherry	"	Monday.
Carwar	"	Monday.	Cannanore	"	Monday.
Compta	"	Monday.	Mangalore.	"	Tuesday.
Mangalore	"	Tuesday.	Compta	"	Wednesday.
Cannanore	"	Wednesday.	Carwar	"	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	"	Wednesday.	Goa	"	Wednesday.
Calicut	"	Wednesday.	Vingorla	"	Thursday.
Beypore	"	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,		Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 24th March at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		*Up Steamers.*	
Bombay -Dep.	1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee -Dep.	6th, 16th & 26th
Varavul - "	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Dwarka - "	6th, 16th & 26th
Mangarole - "	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Pore Bunder "	7th, 17th & 27th
Pore Bunder "	4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangarole - "	7th, 17th & 27th
Dwarka - "	4th, 14th & 24th.	Varavul - "	8th, 18th, & 28th
Mandavee -Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay -Arr	9th, 19th, & 29th

The Steamer "NAGOTNA" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 20th instant, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.				*Up Steamers.*			
Bombay	-Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa	-Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee	"	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla	"	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell	"	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan	"	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur	"	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore	"	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry	"	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry	"	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore	"	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur	"	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan	"	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell	"	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla	"	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee	"	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa	-Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay	-Arr	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "OORUN" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 21st March, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	37	5	0	
Third Class	23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN AND JEDDO.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "LORD CLYDE," as above, on the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage (natives only) apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th March.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 26th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain FOSTER, R. N, will sail about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

9th March 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain POWER, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c, apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th February 1866.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Ship "LEPANTO," Captain WALKER, will meet with quick despatch, the greatest part of her Cargo being engaged. For particulars apply to STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents Ship *Lepanto.*

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1866.

TO BORDEAUX via MALABAR COAST.

THE first-class French Clipper "CANNANORE," 530 tons register, Captain GACHET, has the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, and will be despatched from the Coast at the end of April. For Freight apply to H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	£35	

TO SUEZ.

First Class	£45	"
Second Class	£25	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain MORISON, will be despatched about 20th March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahaluckshmi*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CORNEY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Planet*, NATTRASS, Commander, from London, are requested to sign the Average Bond now being circulated, and to take delivery of their Goods at once. Failing their doing so, Captain NATTRASS will be compelled to land the Cargo without further notice, as the Ship is leaking from damage sustained from grounding on the Prongs while entering the Harbour.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents Ship *Planet.*

7th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tythonus*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain ALLEBY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of Dunedin*, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *City of Dunedin.*

Bombay, 15th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Merchantman*, MOURILYAN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain MOURILYAN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain MOURILYAN.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Stalwart*, WILSON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WILSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.—ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against this Company are requested to send them in to the Office of the undersigned on or before the 31st instant, failing which the Company will be wound up without reference to their Claims.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

12, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th March 1866.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M.

1st. To examine the Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1865, already audited.

2nd. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election; and also to elect one new Director and Auditors for the current year.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th March 1866.

EUROPEAN CONFECTIONARY.—Messrs. S. SPADA & Co. have the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that they have secured commodious Premises at No. 11, Meadow Street, and intend opening on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, an Establishment for the Sale of first class Confectionery, Ice Creams, Liqueurs, &c. The Cake and Pudding, Tarts, Tees, &c., will be made in the best Parisian style by a French Artist.

Order for Families, Clubs, and Messes will receive prompt attention. A trial is respectfully requested, as this Establishment will be conducted on a different principle to any hitherto opened in Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 31st March 1866 at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen, and further particulars known, by personal application at the Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,
C. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 14th March 1866.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICES of the above Company have been REMOVED to No. 2, Forbes Street.

It is requested that, for the present, all Communications be addressed to the Directors of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

For the Board of Directors,
R. L. TAYLOR, Chairman.

Bombay, 12th March 1866.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Pursuant to a Resolution of a General Meeting of the Bombay Education Society, held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY, 12th February 1866, the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY next, March 19th, 1866, at 11 A. M.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR in the Chair.

The attendance of all Members is particularly requested.

By order,
ALFRED PHILLIPS, Captain,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Byculla, 12th March 1866.

REQUIRED, 13,000 Callian or Titwalla BRICKS, to be delivered at the Company's premises at Girgaum. Tenders to be addressed to GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries, Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

13th March 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—CONSECRATION OF THE TOWER OF SILENCE AT TARRAPOOR.—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the accommodation of Parsees and others desirous of witnessing the above Ceremony, the following Trains will be run in addition to the ordinary Passenger Trains on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th instant, and the 6 A. M from Ahmedabad and the 6 A. M. from Bombay will also stop at Bysur to pick up and set down 1st Class Passengers only:—

UP.		A. M.	DOWN.		P. M.
Surat	...Dep.	8 0	Bysur	...Dep.	6 30
Sucheen	... "	8 33	Dhannoo	...Arr.	7 1
Nowsaree	...Arr.	9 5	Do.	...Dep.	7 11
Do.	...Dep.	9 15	Sunjan	... "	7 59
Umulsar	... "	9 40	Damaun	... "	8 35
Billimora	... "	9 50	Pardee	... "	9 5
Doongree	... "	10 10	Bulsar	...Arr.	9 50
Bulsar	...Arr.	10 25	Do.	...Dep.	9 40
Do.	...Dep.	10 35	Doongree	... "	10 5
Pardee	...Arr.	10 54	Billimora	... "	10 20
Do.	...Dep.	11 16	Umulsar	... "	10 55
Damaun	... "	11 45	Nowsaree	...Arr.	11 25
Sunjan	... "	12 23	Do.	..Dep	11 35
Dhannoo	...Arr.	1 11	Sucheen	... "	12 10
Do.	...Dep.	1 21	Surat	...Arr.	12 40
Bysur	...Arr.	1 57			
DOWN.		A. M.	UP.		P. M.
Bombay	...Dep.	8 48	Bysur	...Dep.	7 30
Mahim	... "	9 3	Palghur	...Arr.	7 50
Bandora	... "	9 7	Do.	...Dep.	8 0
Pahada	... "	9 30	Veraru	... "	8 45
Dysur	... "	9 45	Bassein	... "	9 8
Bassein	... "	10 25	Dysur	... "	9 44
Verara	... "	10 42	Pahada	... "	9 58
Palghur	...Arr.	11 40	Bandora	... "	10 22
Do.	...Dep.	11 50	Mahim	... "	10 30
Bysur	...Arr.	12 10	Bombay	...Arr.	10 45

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 12th March 1866.

NOTICES.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

REQUIRED, 1,000 Tons Moulmein or Rangoon TEAK of first class quality. Tenders to be labelled "TENDERS FOR TEAK TIMBER" and accompanied by specification of sizes. Address to GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries, Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Latest date for the reception of Tenders 20th March. The Tender will only be taken by measurement and not on specification with allowances.

16th March 1866.

E. I. PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that those Shares on which only Rs. 1,050 have been paid, and which are liable to the further Call of Rs. 150, will be FORFEITED, if this sum with interest at 18 per cent. per annum be not paid before the 24th inst. The Report of the Company is printed, and can be had on application if not received.

By order,
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

16th March 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the advisability of altering Clause 10 of the Articles of Association, viz., the qualification of a Director be reduced from 3 Shares to 2 Shares.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

"6th March 1866. "C. C. PENNEY."

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority or consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCRUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.

W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No 1, Oak Lane, on MONDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at No. 2, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY the 27th March 1866.

1st.—For the election of Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co, who have dissolved partnership.

2nd.—For the election of three Directors.

R. L. TAYLOR,
C. C. PENNEY,
ગેલાભાઇ પડમશી,
i e GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY,
શીવજી વેલજી,
i e SEWJEE WELLJEE,
Directors of the M. L. & R. Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lamber,

FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

AMATEUR CONCERT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PARELL, on WEDNESDAY 21st March 1866. By the kind permission, and under the patronage, of H. E. Sir BARTLE and Lady FRERE, a CONCERT will be given at Government House, Parell, in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund, by Amateurs and Members of the Choir, on WEDNESDAY next.

Committee.

Rev. W. K. Fletcher.
L. H. Bayley, Esq.
F. S. Chapman, Esq.
Dr. R. S. Sinclair.
E. I. Howard, Esq.
R. Ryrie, Esq.
R. L. Tracey, Esq.
Lieut. J. Dowden, R. E.
D. Trevor Roper, Esq.

Tickets, Rupees 7 each, may be obtained through the Committee, or from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

To commence at 8-45 P. M.

March, 1866.

BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL.—Ladies' and Girls' Black Cashmere Boots, Morocco Shoes and Slippers. Gents' Plain and Patent Leather Boots.

N. B.—In Stock, Silver'd Glass Plates, 22 by 16, 24 by 18, 48 by 24, and 50 by 26 inches.

Every requisite for Engineers and Architects.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

23, Apollo Street, 15th March 1866.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS.—Fresh supply received from Crosse and Blackwell:—Hams, Cheeses, Salted Salmon, and Herrings in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon, Game and Pork Pies, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Jams, Jellies, Sauces, Biscuits, and other Stores.

15th March 1866. S. D'ESPERANCE.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

BLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE .... at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received a stock of Gentleman and Ladys' walking Boots.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 5, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

To elect a Director in the room of Merwanjee Nusserwanje Bhownuggur, Esq., resigned

To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. S. Read, who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will commence, on and after THURSDAY the 22nd instant, to ply STEAM FERRIES across the Harbour daily, stopping at the following Bunders:—

Panwell Ferry.	*Nagotna Ferry.*
From Boree Bunder	From Boree Bunder.
To Oorunir.	To Karunja.
" Oolwa.	" Rewas.
	" Dhurumtur.

The Steamers will leave Boree Bunder every afternoon at 5 P M. and return the following morning, leaving Oolwa and Karunja at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th March 1866.

NOTICE.—In the matter of the Act XIX. of the Acts of the Legislative Council of India for the year 1857 and in the matter of the Alliance Financial Corporation (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 8th day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, presented to the Honorable Richard Couch, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice, by the Bank of Bombay, a Judgment Creditor of the above Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Richard Couch, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice, on the 22nd day of March, instant. Any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up by the said Court of the said Company under the above Act should appear by himself or his Counsel at the time appointed for the hearing. A Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

KELLY, HORE, MANISTY & LANGLEY,
Solicitors for Petitioners.

10th March 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE.—The Offices of the undersigned in London have been REMOVED from 6, East India Avenue, to No. 12, Leadenhall Street.

3rd February 1866. FORBES & Co.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of DR. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

THE KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The following Special Resolutions were passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held on the 23rd January last, and confirmed at a subsequent Meeting held on the 24th February, following:—

1st. That No. XVIII. of the Articles of Association be altered, and that instead of the words "by the High Court of Judicature" "by liquidators" be inserted. Carried unanimously.

2nd. That No. XIX. of the Articles of Association be cancelled. Carried unanimously.

3rd. That the Company be forthwith wound up. Carried unanimously.

4th. That a vote of thanks be passed to the present Secretaries for their trouble and care of the Shareholders' interests. Carried unanimously.

Messrs. F. CHAMBERS and WILLIAM GILBERT were unanimously appointed Liquidators.

BLACKWELL & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 6th March 1866

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of STORES to the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) for twelve months, commencing April 1866.

Forms of applications with List of Stores required, together with the probable annual consumption, can be obtained at the Company's Offices at Messrs. B. and A Hormusjee, Elphinstone Circle.

Tenders to be sent in within 14 days from this date.

JOHN SYKES, Manager.

Bombay, 8th March 1836.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum will be charged on all UNPAID CALLS from this date.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

FOREST DEPARTMENT—SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.—NOTICE is hereby given, that 930 logs, or thereabouts, of excellent TEAK TIMBER, useful for building purposes, will be sold by Public Auction, in lots suitable to purchasers, at the BULSAR DEPOT on the 28th March 1866.

The Logs are of average length and girth as under:

	From	To	Remarks.
Length	30 ft.	36 ft.	A few are greater dimensions.
Circumference.	3 ft. 2 in.	4 ft.	

The Timber can be inspected by application at the Depot and full particulars obtained by letter addressed to the undersigned at Bulsar.

W. P. WALSHE,
Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Surat and Northern Division.

Deputy Conservator's Camp, Gundava, 22nd Feb. 1866.

N. B.—It is not probable that another sale will take place until after the Monsoon.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LD.).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Financial Association (Limited) will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 4, Borah Bazar Street, Fort, on MONDAY the 19th March instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.—to confirm the following Resolutions unanimously passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on Wednesday, 14th February, viz:—

1st. That the Report of the Directors and the Accounts be received.

2nd. That the Association be wound up voluntarily.

3rd. That Messrs. J. L. Brodie, G. R Wilson, and Rustomjee Burjorjee Mody be appointed Liquidators at a remuneration of Rs. 3,000 to be equally divided between them.

By order of the Board,
E. F. VIEGAS, Accountant.

MADRAS STEAM SAW MILLS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SAWN TEAK WOOD.—This Company is prepared to deliver F. O. B, at Beypore, Malabar Teak Wood, well seasoned and of the very best description, sawn to order, at prices varying according to size and quantity from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-12 per cubic foot. For further particulars apply to

DYMES & Co., Agents, Madras.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse.* These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX "MARY STENHOUSE."—
PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED TO BE LANDED EX "CELESTIAL EMPIRE"—SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson of London.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Offices of the Auctioneers, by order of the Liquidators, on MONDAY the 16th day of April 1866, at noon, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, all those desirable COFFEE ESTATES, situated at Wynaad, Malabar, lately belonging to the firm of LECKIE & Co., in the following Lots:—

LOT 1.—All that very valuable Estate called THE "CULLOOR" ESTATE, situate about 2½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut (and connected therewith by a good road), comprising about 300 acres more or less of Coffee in full bearing, with a large and very rich tract of Forest and Grazing Lands of some 1,000 to 1,500 acres.

The Estate is well furnished with permanent buildings and the most approved machinery for curing crop, driven by water power.

The habit of the Plant on this estate is most luxuriant, and its bearing capacity of the highest order.

The crops from this estate may be estimated at 10 cwt. per acre.

LOT 2.—THE "ANNETTE" ESTATE, is adjacent to the Culloor, and comprises about 190 acres in full bearing, and is furnished with a substantial bungalow and temporary buildings and machinery.

LOT 3.—THE "CHARLOTTE" ESTATE, is a young and very promising estate, cut out of the Honnooth Jungles, is distant about 4½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut, and is connected therewith by a good road. The cultivated portion comprises about 150 acres, about half of which is in full bearing, and the estate possesses excellent permanent buildings. Large and most valuable Jungle lands, estimated at some 2,000 acres, belong to this property.

LOT 4.—THE "ADELAIDE" ESTATE, situate near Culputty, and comprising about 180 acres of coffee in full bearing, and sundry swamps (the contents of which are most valuable as manure) with some grazing land. This estate is well furnished with permanent buildings of all kinds of the best description, and is amply supplied with the best machinery and working plant. It is opened on the most productive description of soil in the Wynaad, and is in all points second to no estate yet opened in the district.

The first planting was done in 1857 and the last in 1859, so that it is now acquiring its fullest bearing capacity.

The crop of 1863-64 was 110 tons and the crop now on the trees is estimated at 120 tons.

LOT 5.—THE "FIELD" ESTATE, also situate near Culputty and comprising about 150 acres of coffee in the most luxuriant and promising state of growth, and in full bearing for 1866, is well supplied with permanent buildings, machinery and working plant, is well roaded, and otherwise well laid out. The estate is formed on the same description of soil as the Adelaide, has been well managed, and will become a very productive property. There is a fine Jungle of about 250 to 300 acres attached to this property.

LOT 6.—THE "WALLACE" ESTATE, adjoining the Field Estate, opened in 1859, comprising about 100 acres of coffee in full bearing and a large stretch of about 400 acres of superior Jungle Forest and Bamboo and Grazing lands. It is well roaded, and well laid out, and possesses a first class bungalow and other permanent buildings and (in conjunction with the Field Estate) the most approved machinery and buildings for curing crop.

LOT 7.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Muddikah Mullil," good forest land in the vicinity of the Adelaide Estate.

LOT 8.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Pallakoonda," situate near the foot of the Tambercherry Pass.

To view the property apply to JAMES BOOSEY, Esq., Adelaide Estate, Calicut, and for further information and particulars and condition of Sale, apply to the Auctioneers, Bombay, Messrs. KELLY, HORE, MANISTY & LANGLEY, Solicitors, Bombay; Messrs. BAINBRIDGE, BYARD, GAIR & Co., Madras; Messrs. SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. LIDBETTER & Co., Kurrachee.

Dated 15th March 1866.

ALSO, TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, immediately after the sale of the COFFEE ESTATES, (unless previously disposed of by private contract), and in the following Lots:—

LOT 1.—PLANTATION HOUSE, CALICUT.—Situate 3 miles from Calicut, in a compound of about 3 acres planted with fine large mango trees of the best sort, with a good sized terraced garden, with 2 wells, a tank, and a small bungalow in it, stable, coach house, harness room, cow and bullock stalls, piggeries, sheep pens, fowl-house, poultry yard, &c.—all pucka built and tile roofed.

The house is upper storied and double winged, and nearly surrounded with spacious verandahs, both above and below. It faces the west, and contains large drawing room and dining room, 10 bedrooms, some with dressing rooms, all with bath rooms, 4 lower rooms used as offices, and several other rooms on the ground floor, suited for storerooms, besides kitchens and servants' offices.

At the back of the house are situated the Coffee works, consisting of a very strong and pucka built engine house, tile roofed, with a 12 horse steam engine in perfect order, driving 2 sets of peelers, and 2 sets of winnowers and sizers, connectedly or not, which will peel and size 15 tons of Coffee per day. Also, a first rate 12 feet iron Screw Cutting Lathe, with cutters and tools complete, and a circular Saw Table, with a set of saws and spindle complete, loose and duplicate Machinery of all kinds. Spare sizer machines, and spare sheets of zinc and copper for sizing, 2 blacksmith's forges with English double blast bellows, and all necessary tools for making iron work for Estate use.

Close to the engine house is a garbling shed, 108 feet by 72 feet, chunam floor, and adjoining this shed are 2 large storing and packing sheds, together 145 feet by 24 feet, asphalte floors. In these sheds there are 18 bins for receiving Coffee from the sizers. Next to these is a another packing and hooping shed 74 feet by 25 feet. All these sheds are built on stone pillars, and roofed with corrugated iron, fastened upon the most lasting and solid wood work throughout. There are also Coffee stores floored with asphalte, and roofed with corrugated iron, four feet walls from the ground, and railings up to the roof, one 47½ feet by 16½ feet, and one 27½ by 18½ feet; and a third store, built of stone and wood, about 100 feet long and 16 feet wide, with other sheds for storing Coffee. There are five large drying Terraces, containing about 40,000 superficial square feet, all chunamed with the best chunam.

The whole surrounded by a stone wall eight feet high, with good lock-up gates.

And also, will be included in the sale of this lot, one of Tuxford's Traction Engines, with 2 tanks, tender, and 3 large cars, all in good order, cost £2,590, and lately refitted with new and powerful cylinders.

LOT 2.—"CULLOOR" COTTAGE.—Situate in a large compound close by, five large rooms in a line, with first-rate verandahs, 2 sitting and 3 bed rooms, with bath rooms, store, pantry, and cook-rooms, detached coach house and stable, a good well—all pucka built.

LOT 3.—KURRACHEE ESTATE.—A plot of land held on a long lease from Government, close to the Railway, about 9,000 square yards with a pucka built godown 100 feet by 30, and a room over it 30 by 30.

To view the property at Calicut apply to T. F. PUNNETT, Esq, on the Estates, and to view that at Kurrachee, to Messrs. THOMAS LIDBETTER & Co., Kurrachee; and for further information and particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, Bombay, Messrs. KELLY, HORE, MANISTY, & LANGLEY, Solicitors, Bombay; Messrs. BAINBRIDGE, BYARD, GAIR & Co., Madras; Messrs. SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., Calcutta; and Messrs. LIDBETTER & Co., Kurrachee.

NOTICES.

TENDERS for the delivery of 1,000 Tons of English COAL, at the Mint, will be received up to the 20th instant.

J. HARLEY MAXWELL, Lieut. Col., R. E.,
Officiating Mint Master.

H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 13th March 1866.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).

આલબરત મીલચ કુંપંની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that owing to the attendance of Shareholders at the MEETING called for 27th ult. not being sufficient to form a quorum, the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on 20th inst. at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1865, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

P. pro. MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
WILLIAM W. BAILY,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 in 20,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

HEAD OFFICE, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
" 6 months at 9 per cent. per annum.
" 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

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Quedah. By do.	5	12
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Do. Representative Government	1	8
Men of History. By Eminent Writers	2	12
Longfellow's Hienoatha and Golden Legend	3	4
Smith's First Latin Course	2	12
Ihne's Latin Grammar for Beginners	2	4
Pitman's Reporter's Companion	2	0
Do. Manual of Phonography	1	4
The Ingoldsby Legends. Illustrated by Leech, Tenniel, &c.	16	0
Do. do. handsomely bound in Morocco	28	0
Scott's Poems. Complete edition, with illustrations by Turner. Morocco	9	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WANTED.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, qualified to take charge of Machinery and to act as Manager of Works either in Bombay or up country, is desirous of an engagement. Certificates of character and professional ability can be produced. Apply to "M. W.," Office of this Paper.

Bombay, 12th March 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, several experienced European hands, fully qualified to perform the duties of GUARDS and SHUNTING MASTERS. Salary from Rupees 80 to 100 per mensum, according to ability, with Night Batta when away from head-quarters. Applications (enclosing Testimonials) to be sent to

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 14th March 1866.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 15.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 12.

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan.* 6.

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan.* 24.

WE have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan.* 13.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December* 30.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 29.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan.* 27.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO BE SOLD, belonging to the undersigned:—

One Carriage and pair of Horses, with Harness complete	Rs. 2,200
One Grey Arab Saddle Horse	" 1,000
One Bay Arab ditto	" 600
One Chesnut Arab Harness Horse	" 500
One Shigram, with Single Harness	" 700

5th March 1866. F. MATHEW.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONARY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. Also a lot of GLASS WARE, a DINNER SERVICE, and a BEDROOM SET. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.

13 Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

HORSES.—A Consignment of 48 selected Australian HORSES, ex *Jeanie Oswald*, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M., by order of Messrs BLACKWELL & Co., on account and risk of the concerned.

The Horses can now be seen at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company's Establishment, Byculla, where Catalogues can be obtained.

The attention of amateurs is called to the following lots:—

No. 6 Bay horse, 6 years, a very fine hack.
" 10 Chesnut horse, 5 years, a very fine saddle horse.
" 18 Black colt, 4 years, racing points and blood.
" 25 Brown horse, 5 years, broken to saddle, a splendid mover.
" 30 and 31 Dark Grey mares, a splendid match.
" 40 Grey mare, 4 years, by Waverly! broken to saddle.
" 41 Bay mare, 5 years, nearly thoroughbred, broken to saddle, a splendid hack.
" 46 Bay horse, 6 years, a fine saddle horse, up to any weight.

Bombay, 10th March 1866.

FOR SALE—
Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.
Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*
JUST TO HAND,
A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.
Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at Akolah, Berar, the property of a Gentleman—a very commodious pucka-built BUNGALOW, containing a large drawing-room, dining-room, dressing and bed-rooms, bath-rooms, store-room, matey's room, and extensive verandah, with an extensive range of substantially built out-houses, consisting of stables, coach-houses, bullock shed, poultry and fowl houses, store-room and cook-room—with a spacious court yard and cistern, with a sweet water well in the compound. The whole occupying about nine acres of land.

Plans of the dwelling-houses, together with those of the out-houses &c., may be seen, and all particulars ascertained, on applying at the Office of the undersigned.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th February 1866. 2, Forbes Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1⅝d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 11/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1⅞d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100½
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98½
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	214

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	4,300 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	115 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do.	155 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	...	Frere Land Co.	675 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	...	House and Land Investment Co.	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	1,200 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning...	250 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	2,375 per share.

PRICE CURRENT, 17th March 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)	455 to 460
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	460 to 480
Surat and Broach (New)	450 to 455
Porebunder (New)	435 to 440
Veeraval (New)	435 to 440
Khandeish (New)	440 to 445
Dharwar (now ready)	480 to 482
Hinghunghaut (New)	465 to 470

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MARCH 17.

Campbell, Major, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 17.

Macgowan, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Boldock, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to Ootacamund.
Wheatley, Assistant Surgeon, 6th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Mhow.
Sandwith, Lieutenant N. F., Cadre 3rd Bombay European Regiment, to join, to Tanna.
Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel W. C., Staff Corps, on duty, to Carwar.
Watt, Cornet W., King's Dragoon Guards, on leave, to Madras.
Durand, Captain A., 10th Regiment N. I., to Poona.
Burd, Captain, 10th Regiment N. I., to join, to Poona.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, March 10.*)

Lieutenant H. W. Hastings, of the Royal Artillery (Madras), is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in Oudh.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. George Ross to be a Member of the Currency Commission now sitting, in succession to Mr. Anderson, who has resigned.

Captain Edward Thompson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Oudh, is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for nine months.

Lieutenant Colonel James Mackillop Taylor, of the Bombay Cavalry, having completed the prescribed period of service as Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

6th Infantry.—Assistant Surgeon B. Knowles, M. B., to the medical charge, in room of Assistant Surgeon F. G. Constant, M. D., whose services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for nomination to another regiment.

Captain John Grant Sombre Matheson, of the late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, is permitted to proceed to Australia on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years under the old regulations.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Willoughby Charles Stanley Clarke, of the late 37th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, now Officiating Deputy Commissioner, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain John Adrian Vanrenen, of the late 54th Regiment Native Infantry, Wing Officer, 38th (The Agra) Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank from the 10th instant.

Major (Brevet Colonel) Charles Cureton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 15th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed leave of absence from 25th February to the 31st March 1866, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—
Captain (Brevet Major) Charles Bazil Gibbons Bacon, of the late 3rd European Regiment, Cantonment Magistrate, Jhansie, for 2 years under the new regulations.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Francis Hallowell Inglefield, of the late 38th Regiment Native Infantry, for 3 years under the old regulations.

The following promotion is made :—
Cadre of the late 25th Native Infantry.—Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) Henry Fowler Newmarch, to be Captain.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—
Captain and Brevet Major Richard Chaloner Lindsey, of the late 24th Regiment Native Infantry, for 29 months, under the new regulations.
Major (Brevet Colonel) James Macleod Bannatyne Fraser-Tytler, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, for 12 months.
Lieutenant Colonel George Cliffe Hatch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Judge Advocate General, for 20 months.
Lieutenant Colonel Solomon Richards, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 31st (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, for 20 months.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Alfred Whiting, Cadre of the late 59th Regiment Native Infantry, is removed from the service, with effect from the 3rd instant, and he is granted a compassionate allowance of 4 shillings per diem.

Captain Thomas Taylor, having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Major.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Captains :—
Lieutenant Montague Charles Perreau.
Lieutenant James Nicholas Brutton Hewett.

The following promotions are made :—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonels Herbert Edward Stacy Abbott, and Samuel Brougham Faddy, Bengal Infantry.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.

Major Hugh Lowman Pester, late 63rd Native Infantry.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—
Pay Department.—Captain (Brevet Major) A. E. Osborn, of the late 45th Native Infantry, to be 2nd Examiner, Pay Department, subject to passing the Departmental Tests laid down in Government General Order No. 531 of the 27th June 1864, vice Captain Aubert, who vacates, having proceeded to Europe on leave under the old regulations.
Captain H. D. Battye, Pension Pay Master, Meerut Circle, to officiate as Pay Master, Presidency Circle, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Lieutenant Colonel Mundy, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Inspector General of Hospitals F. S. Arnott, M. D., C. B., of the Bombay Medical Department, to be President of the Commission convened under Government General Order of the 22nd November 1865, vice Mr. J. Strachey, C. S., whose services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department in Government General Order of 27th February.

With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to confer the rank of Ressaldar Major upon the Senior Ressaldar in all Regiments of Native Cavalry on the new organization, with the same pensionary advantages as are enjoyed by Subadar Majors, but without any increase of pay when serving.

SHIPPING.

MAR. ARRIVAL.
18 Golconda (s) ....Coleman ....Suez, March 4.

MAR. DEPARTURES.
17 Sophia Joakin ....Moscrope ....Calcutta.
Euphrates (s) ....Atkinson........Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
General Havelock (s) ....Kingcome ....Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *General Havelock*.—Mr. W. Ansell ; Captain Landers ; Mr. T. M. G. Pathors ; Mr. D. M. Carowe ; Mr. Ruttonjee Bomonjee ; Major Thomas ; Mr. D. Mullovard ; and 100 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Euphrates*.—Mr. E. Dawes ; and Mr. H. Jackson, and friend.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Ship *South Carolina*, Shapcott, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Gatinoau*, J. Cummings, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Excelsior*, J. T. Lewis, bound to Madras.

The ship *Glenlyon*, for Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

FREIGHTS.

THE heavy arrivals of shipping which have lately taken place have exercised a depressing effect upon our Freight Market, and with the exception of Liverpool there has been no demand for tonnage, and even for that port the enquiry has slackened to such an extent as to cause consignees to become anxious and to press tonnage upon the market, which has resulted in a decline of five per cent. per ton for commencing vessels. The *Glenlyon*, 1,492 tons, *Queen of India*, 1,094 tons, *Star of the North*, 838 tons, and *Sarah Sands*, 1,150 tons, are reported to have made engagements at £2-2-6 per ton. Rates by going ships are also 2s. 6d. per ton lower ; but this decline is quite nominal, and the eagerness to get cotton shipped away before the rains will probably cause rates for loading ships to advance, but the difficulty of obtaining cargo for commencing ships will probably be greater for the same cause. Seeds have been shipped at 17s. 6d. per ton.

For *London*.—We have no change to notice. For *Havre*.—There is nothing doing. The *Ambleside*, 534 tons, has been chartered to load a cargo of cotton for the Clyde at £2-15-0 per ton.

Current rates are as follows :—

For Liverpool	Cotton	£2 2 6 to £2 7 6 per ton.
	Seeds	£0 15 0 to £0 17 6
London	Cotton	£2 5 0 to £2 7 6
	Seeds	£1 2 6 to £1 5 0
Havre	Cotton	£2 17 6 to £3 0 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PASSENGERS per B. and B. S. S. Co.'s Steamer "KRISHNA" are requested to be on board at 3 o'clock on TUESDAY afternoon, the 20th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. and B. S. S. Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, 19th March 1866.

THE fast sailing ship "THALATTA," Captain GARDINER, to have quick dispatch for Liverpool, has superior accommodation for passengers at moderate rates. Apply to Captain GARDINER on board, or to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th March 1866.

CASHIER WANTED for a G. I. P. Railway Contract. Apply to C. B. KER, Esq., Boorhanpoor, enclosing Testimonials.

WE have REMOVED THIS DAY our Establishment from No. 6, to No. 5, Medow Street.
Bombay, 19th March 1866. ROSSELET & Co.

TO LET, extensive OFFICES & GODOWNS in the Sassoon Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
15th March 1866.

TO LET, a large commodious BUNGALOW called the "BIRD CAGE," situate in Middle Colaba. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the Friends of the Bombay (European) City Mission will be held in the Bible Society's Depot, Esplanade, on THURSDAY, 22nd instant, at 8 P. M.

D. MACPHERSON, Secretary.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) 1st and 3rd Floor of the HOUSE in No. 9, Hornby Row, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), several (small and large) HOUSES, in different localities, viz :—Colaba, Byculla, Mazagon, Chinchpoogly, Grant and Falkland Roads. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

CONSIGNEES of D. N. (in a diamond), 1 Cask Hardware, ex *Mary Stenhouse*, WOODMASS, from London, are requested to pay freight and other charges and to take delivery, failing their doing this within seven days it will be sold to pay expenses.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th March 1866.

THE ORIGINAL SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, after a BRILLIANT TOUR of unprecedented success through Calcutta, Madras, and the North West Provinces, will have the honour to commence their FAREWELL CONCERTS in Bombay, at the Grant Road Theatre on or about

APRIL FIRST.

☞ For particulars see future Advertisements.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Corporation, advertised for this afternoon, is POSTPONED to MONDAY next, the 26th instant.

By order,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
19th March 1866.

NOTICE.—LOST, on Saturday, the 17th March, an ALLOTMENT PAPER, No. 548, of the International Financial Corporation (Limited), of three Shares standing in the name of Mr. MADHOWRAO JUGGONATH, and purchased from him by Mr. DAYABHOY NURROBHOY NURROTUMDASS. Whoever finds and takes them to MR. DAYABHOY NURROTUMDASS at Messrs. H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co., 10, Apollo Street, will be rewarded.
Bombay, 19th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a waste piece of LAND, formerly occupied by Machbivalas huts, situate between the Public Road and the river near the Dutch Bunder in Nanpoora, Surat, measuring about 4,250 square yards, and subject to the annual payment of Rs. 132-12-7 to Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Surat Municipal Office, on the 10th April 1866, during Office hours, unless previously disposed by private sale.

J. M. DUFF,
Acting Magte. and Prest. M. Committee.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on the eighth day of February last, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the twelfth day of March last—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

By order,
JOHN W. TEASDALE, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 13th March 1866.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner has this day attached his Certificate to the Assessment Books of the following Wards :—
Fort Ward.
Colaba Ward.
Malabar Hill Ward.

No appeals against the rates will be heard after the expiration of ten days from this date.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 19th March 1866.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS,—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LAUCHBAYE, widow and executrix of the late Thacker Parpia Purdhan, deceased, has contracted with HAJEE OOSMAN ARUT and MAMON AYOOB JAKARIA, to sell to them all that piece or parcel of Fuzendaree Ground, with the house and premises standing thereon, situate in Bombay, without the Fort, in Lohar Chawl, or 1st Mamon Wada Street, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 149 ; and bounded on the east by the public road called Lohar Chawl or 1st Mamon Wada Street, on the west by a public gullee, on the north by a shed belonging to Saden Gowlee, and on the south by the house of Mamon Hajee Jooma. Any person or persons who may have any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise should make the same known to us, the undersigned, at our office, in the Fort, in Apollo Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and any person or persons making any claim thereafter will be deemed to have waived their claim.—Dated this 17th day of March 1866.

KELLY, HORE, MANISTY & LANGLEY,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHAH PURBHOODASS PRANJEEWANDASS and ETCHALAL PRANJEEWANDASS, respectively of Bombay, Hindoos, have contracted to sell to PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, of Bombay, Esquire, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 8,430 square yards, or thereabouts, with the several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, bungalows, cookrooms, godowns, stables, and the erections built and standing thereon, situate in Canday Waddy Lane, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Girgaum Back Road, on the west by the Canday Waddy Lane, aforesaid, on the north partly by the property of Morarjee Gocu𝑙dass and partly by the property of or belonging to the Estate of Ramlal Thacoorseydass, deceased, and on the south by the property of Burjorjee Manockjee, and which said piece of land, hereditaments and premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17, and assessed by the Collector of Assessments under the respective Nos. 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, and 65. All persons having any claims on the said premises or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned, Solicitor for the purchaser, at his office in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any claim.—Dated this 17th day of March 1866.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor for Purchaser.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LD.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shares in this Company, of which the Call Receipts and Share Certificates stand in the names noted below, and on which the 2nd Call has remained unpaid since 18th March 1865, have been ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

Share.		Share.	
1	Shreenewas Ramlall.	1	Nusserwanjee Goostadjee.
1	Puddumsey Veerjee.	1	Pestonjee Hormusjee.
1	Jehangeer Hormusjee.	1	Dyall Ruttonsey.
3	Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	1	Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy.
1	Khooshaldass Govindram.	1	Eduljee Shapoorjee.
1	Jeykisondass Hurkisondass.	1	Dhurrumsey Oodowjee.
		1	Sewnarrayen Ameerchund.
1	Jaitha Sewjee.	1	Tulla Nagsey.
1	Ruttonsey Roopjee.	1	Muncherjee Dadabhoy Banajee.
1	Dadabhoy Dorabjee.		
1	John Gordon.		
2	Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy.	1	Munsey Mooljee.
1	Kandass Luckmedass.	1	Jugjeevun Hemjee.
1	Bhimjee Jeevunjee.	1	Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Gheesta.
1	Ruttonsey Purshotum.		
1	Meerally Dhurrumsey.	1	Mooljee Anundjee.
1	Futteychund Dewchund.	1	Barmull Purbut.
1	Purboodass Godidass.		

SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Share.		Share.	
1	Munmohundass Davidass.	1	Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna.
1	Chintoba Bhasker.		
1	Abboo Hajee.	1	Janardhun Gopalljee.
2	Hajee Alley Abba.	1	Muncherjee Frommurze.
1	Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Gheesta.	1	Bhoolaram Nursingdass.
		1	Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Lalla.
1	G. Hubbard.		
1	Dinshaw Shapoorjee.	1	Eduljee Rustomjee.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th March 1866.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
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" " 2	0	per Month.

NOTICE.—LADY FRERE will be happy to receive VISITORS on MONDAY next at Malabar Point, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Malabar Point, 15th March 1866.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—The ASSEMBLY on TUESDAY next, the 20th instant, will be held at Mr. Coke's House, Malabar Hill.

JOHN G. WATES, Captain,
17th March. Secretary.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 6	KURRACHEE	Mar. 13
AGRA	Mar. 13	LAHORE	Mar. 13
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 12	LONDON	Feb. 19
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Feb. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 26	MADRAS	Mar. 13
BANGALORE	Mar. 10	MALTA	Feb. 23
CALCUTTA	Mar. 12	MEERUT	Mar. 13
CAPE	Jan. 18	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 8
CEYLON	Mar. 2	OUDH	Mar. 10
COCHIN	Feb. 21	PENANG	Feb. 25
DELHI	Mar. 13	PUNJAUB	Mar. 7
FRANCE	Feb. 20	SUEZ	Mar. 1
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1866.

WE extract the following from the Commercial article of the *Bombay Saturday Review* of Saturday last :—

About the beginning of the year the *Bombay Gazette* drew attention to the superfluous Banking and Financial Associations then, and for a great part still, in existence here. This remark attracted the notice of the City Editor of the *London Times*, and in the money article of that paper the subject was very prominently brought before the London Bankers. The Indian Peninsula Bank being one of those mentioned in the article in question, its manager sent in an explanatory letter, which appeared in the *Times* a day or two afterwards. The Old Financial was also described as one of the useless institutions ; the proprietor of the contemporary referred to, however, endeavoured to dispel that idea by also writing to the *Times*. As the subject has been considerably talked of here during the week, and many may have been unable to get a perusal of the remarks of the great City Editor and the correspondence which ensued, we give *in extenso*:

(*From the London Times, February 12.*)

In the last accounts from India the London financiers may see a caricature of their own proceedings. The cry in that country is general for a winding-up of superfluous banks and finance companies, and apparently in most cases the only obstacle consists in the repugnance of directors and managers to face their shareholders with an exact account of their position, and to forego fees and salaries for the future. In Bombay it is said there are at least 30 of these concerns that should be discontinued, and a list is given of the nominal prices of 11 of them as follows:—

Alliance Bank...	43 per cent. dis.
Bank of India...	42 "
Bombay City Bank	27 "
Bombay Trading and Banking Association.	20 "
Brokers' Banking Company	28 "
East India Bank	29 "
Imperial Trading and Banking Company..	25 "
I. Peninsular, London, and China Bank	30 "
Indo-Egyptian and London Bank...	8 "
London and Bombay Bank ...	14 "
Royal Bank of India	25 "

Twelve other kindred institutions are likewise cited, the shares of which are either totally unsaleable, or at a ruinous discount, namely :—

Alliance Financial	No quotation.
Bhattia Financial	"
Bombay Joint-Stock Corporation...	50 per cent. dis.
Central India Financial	No quotation.
Elphinstone Financial	"
Financial Association of Europe and India.	"
Financial Association of India and China..	"
Grand Finance Company	"
Mofussil Financial Association	"
Oriental Financial Association	"
Royal Financial Corporation	"
Universal Bank and Financial Corporation	"

Even in most of the instances where quotations are made no sales of any importance could, it is said, be effected, and, comparing present prices with the flourishing premiums at which nearly every company was introduced, the difference has been calculated to amount to many millions sterling. "Every day that the doors of these establishments remain open," it is remarked, "the shareholders may be called upon at any hour for the amount unpaid on every share they hold ; and their only guarantee against this is the certainty that the institutions are doing a business—that is, those that are doing any at all—which could not be much more slender without disappearing altogether." Happily the Bombay journals seem to take a wholesome view of the entire affair, and are not of the mood of that class of silly speculators on this side who, when they find themselves in trouble, instead of preventing further mischief by timely contraction, get deeper and deeper into loss under the idea that if they can but keep up a persistent cry against the Bank Charter Act, Mr. Gladstone will come to their relief with a flood of fictitious currency.

(*From the London Times, February 14.*)

Subjoined are letters regarding Bombay banks. One of them is from the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, who is perhaps unaware that it was from that journal that the list of superfluous banks published on Monday was extracted :—

"Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank (Limited),
48, Gresham-house, Jan. 13.

"SIR,—I have read the remarks in your Money Article of the 12th on the subject of superfluous banks and finance companies in Bombay. You state, on the authority of recent advices from India, 'that there is a general cry in that country for the winding-up of such companies, and that apparently in most instances the only obstacle consists in the repugnance of directors and managers to face the shareholders with an exact account of their position, and to forego fees and salaries for the future.' You then quote a list of banks, &c., including this company.

"I am not prepared to say that there are not companies and undertakings to which your observations may be applicable, but so far as you have included this company in them, I think you have done an involuntary injustice. I enclose a statment of our accounts presented to the shareholders on the 19th of January, 1865, showing capital intact, preliminary expenses 4,407 rupees, a surplus of 212,884 rupees, and a reserve of 50,000 rupees. Since that date a widespread panic, the result of excessive speculation, has occurred, and in common with all banks, new and old (for it should not be thought that serious losses have been incurred only by those recently established), we have suffered, but our losses are by comparison light.

"Our next general meeting will, in the ordinary course of events, be held about the middle of this month, so that there is no 'repugnance to face the shareholders,' of whom up to the present moment not one has expressed any wish for the winding-up of the company, any dissatisfaction with the management of our directors or the prospects of the undertaking.

"In reference to your observations as to directors being 'unwilling to forego their fees,' ours have from the outset declined to take any, and refused, when the articles of association were drawn up, to have any amount fixed for remuneration of any kind whatever ; thus leaving this question an open one, to be decided as might be justified hereafter by results.

"As the remarks in your article, if not corrected, might prejudice the interests of this company, I trust you will, in your usual spirit of fairness, give insertion to this letter.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
"H. J. MARSDEN, Chief Manager."

"Financial Association of India and China.

"SIR,—While fully endorsing the remarks which you quote with approval from a Bombay paper on the subject of the superfluous banks and finance companies in that city, I cannot but think that the name of one association—the Financial of India and China, has only by a mistake been included in the list of utterly discredited and bankrupt concerns, whose stock is quite unsaleable in the market, and whose existence is prolonged for the benefit of managers and directors alone. That association, the first of the kind established in Bombay, has in common with every bank in the place, had the value of its stock greatly depreciated by the panic of last year ; but it is not a mere bubble company, its directors are men of high repute and great business experience, and I can only account for its name appearing in the list by supposing that it has been confounded with some other company with a nearly similar name.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"J. M. MACLEAN, Proprietor and late Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Believing, as we do, on the simple ground of public policy, that Bombay is overstocked with banking institutions, and that the capital that is locked up uselessly in a number of them, should be let free, we need not disguise the satisfaction we feel that our comments upon the subject in January last have found a place in the money article of *The Times*, and have been unhesitatingly endorsed by the City Editor of our London contemporary. The effect of this upon the exchange business of the institutions named we leave our readers to imagine, and the next half-yearly or yearly reports of the directors to disclose to the shareholders. Sharp London Bankers are not to be caught with any amount of that kind of chaff which Mr. Marsden, the Manager of the London Branch of the Indian Peninsula Bank, scatters before them ; and we need not add that they cannot fail to comprehend the position of institutions whose shares are at 20, 30, 40, or 50 per cent. discount. Mr. Marsden sends to the City Editor a year-old balance sheet, having, it is true, no later balance sheet to send ; and he quotes the state of his Bank as at January 1865, when Bombay was in the very zenith of its prosperity. He mentions that the Bank capital was then quite intact ; as if Bombay had not gone through a crisis since, as if more than one half of the monetary institutions of the town had not been since completely stranded, and as if even the Eastern and Alliance Financials could not have boasted that their capital was also intact at the same date, and that their balance sheet showed immense profits ! We shall judge of Mr. Marsden's desire to let the London Bankers know the true state of his Bank when we hear of him hastening to publish in the City article of the *Times* the pith and marrow of the balance sheet last submitted to the shareholders. As to the Old Financial regarding which Mr. Maclean writes, we may remark that Mr. Maclean's communication is based upon a misapprehension of our meaning, arising it may be from a hurried perusal of our observations or a lapse of memory. The Old Financial was not included in the list "by a mistake ;" on the contrary, it was deliberately included in it. Nor can we understand how Mr. Maclean accounts "for its name appearing in the list by supposing that it has been confounded with some other company with a nearly similar name," seeing that the only other association, so far as we are aware, with a nearly similar name, is already included in the list. Our position was this—that the financial institutions of Bombay were of two classes, those utterly discredited, and those which were so in excess of the requirements of the community, that it was better they should be wound up, and their capital applied to the strengthening and consolidation of the older Banks. We never regarded the Old Financial as "utterly discredited and bankrupt," but we had little scruple in classing it as in excess of business opportunities in Bombay. If we mistake not its directors at one time entertained the idea of proposing to the shareholders to sink its individual existence in the Consolidated Bank which was recently projected ; and under the belief that they would not do so, were its individual prospects uncommonly bright, the inference was easy that the shareholders might apply their capital more profitably than by keeping it invested in Old Financial shares. We admit that the Old Financial is, as the quoted market rates of its shares show, by a very long way the best of all the institutions we have named ; and only remorseless logic and consistency induced us to class it among the others. If it proves a profitable investment to the shareholders, we shall acknowledge its claims in no grudging spirit, for its success will only be a pleasing proof that we have underestimated the commercial reso urces of Bombay. We may here observe, that the City Editor in his remarks of February 12th, has duly discriminated between the two classes of banks on which we commented, and they are, therefore, in all fairness, before the London public. We are not uncharitable in hoping that this circumstance will virtually close their exchange business, if that will induce the shareholders to purge Bombay all the more readily of its superfluous institutions. Some of the Associations will, however, prove or disprove by their dividends their own title to existence, and set the question at rest in one way or the other on higher grounds than theory.

"W. W." and the *Saturday Reviewer* would possibly like to write about one another a little longer. As Indian controversies go, they have already accumulated matter enough to last them for at least six months. Looking to ourselves, we must confess a wish rather to hear about Mr. Goldwin Smith. That gentleman has, at any rate, the advocate's merit of saying nearly all that can advisably be said on one side of the question, and the question is both an important one, and an undecided one, to the majority of the English nation. Men with their heads full of past history, with imaginations reaching far into future history, and who bear a jealous affection towards their glorious country, may be impatient of such a controversy, and we do not dislike their impatience, or regret its expression. But the majority of Englishmen do not belong to this class. The past is unfamiliar to them, and the future a blank. Fifty years of so-called peace has made them almost ignorant of what it is for nation to be against nation, while it has familiarized them with the strife of class against class. It was different formerly, and we hope will be different again. But we must take things as they are now. And the instant fact is this : When a quarrel abroad does take place, English bystanders no longer inquire which of the combatants is English or French, which is the friend or the enemy of the English nation. On the contrary, they ask which is the democrat or the aristocrat, which is the black skin, which the white, or they ask nothing at all, saying—What business is it of ours."

In this state of things, Mr. Goldwin Smith has come forward to show reasons why the British Empire ought to be abolished. Whatever we may think of him or his cause, the court he pleads before has heard what he had to say, and is calling for counsel on the other side. And the counsel on the other side, we submit with deference, is much more bound to answer the arguments, than to enlarge for two columns on "W. W.'s" admission of an imperfect, not of an insufficient, acquaintance with them. Mr. Goldwin Smith says, in effect, Your colonies will hardly *say* they want you. As for *doing*, why they take you with grumbling at a gift, but would never dream of paying for you. The burden of the connection is all on one side, and on that side which is least able to bear it. The colonies subtract from our debt-laden revenues ; scatter our too small army ; disperse the fleet which is the main defence of our own shores ; provoke the hostility of the envious, awaken sad memories in our unfortunate friends and former rivals ; by their richness and defencelessness invite the attack of the strong and unscrupulous. It is folly to think of a remedy in Federation. There are no common interests to form the Federal basis, and if there were, they would not be intelligible to popular apprehension. While it is barely possible that England herself will be willing to go to war again to keep the Russians out of Constantinople, or the French out of Belgium, who can reasonably expect Tasmania or Queensland to share the expense of keeping the Spaniards outside of Portugal, or Indian opium shops inside of China ? History furnishes no example of even an attempted federation with members so scattered, with apparent interests so diverse, with enemies so numerous, so powerful, and so bitterly hostile. The Federation of the United States, with no external enemies of any kind, territorially entire in itself and undivided, has not subsisted for quite three-fourths of one century without a portentous civil war. And it emerges from that civil war no longer as a federation at all, rather as an Athens with a subject federacy under its control. But whatever remedy is proposed, the actual colonial relations are intolerable. At present we are fighting other peoples' battles, or are in readiness thereto, as in New Zealand and Canada, without pay and without thanks ; our acting Governor at Cape Coast Castle, with the aid of an irresponsible clerk in the Colonial Office, declares "War," and gets a British force decimated, on his own account, before parliament or the press knows a word about the business. In Asia we keep Hongkong for no other apparent purpose than that a regiment may be decennially destroyed by the climate. The Military and Naval uses and conveniences of Gibraltar do not recompense the expenses of garrison and fortification, while they convert Spain into a permanent, and in certain conjunctures, a formidable enemy. Jamaica, we suppose, Mr. Goldwin Smith would now except. Those poor negroes, and that cruel Mr. Eyre ! But taking the colonies all round, no mere tax-payer can admire the balance sheet. Now even a philosopher who attempts to extract sunbeams out of cucumbers will at least pretend to regard profit and loss, and much more will those who do not profess to be wiser than their neighbours. Accordingly Mr. Goldwin Smith's arguments have made no small impression on public opinion in England. They cannot decently be ignored in reason ; and in action they have been extensively recognized in our recent colonial policy. If it is worth while to carry on any newspaper controversy about them here in Bombay let the controversialists, above all things, keep to the point. Once diverge into personalities, however disguised, and they can only end by making themselves angry and the public disgusted.

LATEST NEWS.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

KURRACHEE, 17TH MARCH.

AN insurrection has broken out in the native State of Bhawulpoor.

The Dadpootras have taken Subzulcote and Choota Ahmedpoor, where the treasury was given up.

A battle has taken place at Khanpoor, in which 300 Rohillas of the Khan were killed, and the place captured by Beyram Khan, the rebel general.

The rebels are preparing to attack Burra Ahmedpoor, and the capital of the State. Thousands are deserting the country.

GALLE, 16th March.
Steamer *Asia* sailed for Bombay.

COCONADA, 16th March.
Steamer *Punjaub* sailed for Vizagapatam.

KURRACHEE, 17th March.
Steamer *Martaban* arrived.

GALLE, 17th March.
Mail Steamer *Behar* sailed for China.

MADRAS, 18th March.
Steamer *Arabia* from Singapore signalled.
French Mail steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

BIMLIPATAM, 18th March.
Steamer *India*, from Calcutta, anchored.

TELLICHERRY, 18th March.
Steamer *Burmah*, from Cannanore, anchored, and sailed for Calicut.

GALLE, 18th March.
Mail Steamer *Banares* with *Emeu* in tow sailed for Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

IT is stated that the natives of Bombay propose to present a testimonial to the Hon'ble Chief Justice before his retirement from India.

THE annual public meeting of the friends of the Bombay (European) City Mission will be held in the Bible Society's Depot, Esplanade, at half-past eight o'clock on Thursday evening next.

MR. W. M. ANSELL, the Solicitor who was expected from Madras, and who means to practise here regardless of the combination against Mr. Anstey, arrived, we believe, on Friday last.

THE attendance of the gentlemen summoned to serve on both the Special and Common Juries will be required in the High Court this morning at a quarter to ten o'clock precisely.

LYTTLETON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esq., was formally installed in the office of Advocate General, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, at Government House, Malabar Point, on Saturday forenoon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Golconda*, Captain Coleman, arrived in harbour about 8 o'clock yesterday morning from Suez, which port she left on the 4th instant. Neither mails or passengers were brought by this vessel ; she has, however, a full cargo of piece goods.

JOHN TROTMAN, a West Indian black, was committed to the Criminal Sessions by J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., on Saturday last, on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to Henry Torney, a European seaman of the ship *Mogul*. The facts of the case were given in our Saturday's issue.

THE P. and O. Co.'s new steamer *Niphon*, 790 tons, and 140 horse power, left Southampton February 13th for Bombay. We understand the *Niphon* is intended to replace the *Corea*, lost some months ago near Hongkong, and will be employed in the China coasting service of this Company.

THE Parsee who was lately tried at Aden by the Political Agent, Colonel Merewether, for criminal breach of trust and contempt of Court, was fully and honourably acquitted, and the accused quitted the Court with a stainless character.

THE CHEATING CASE COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Jwat Gunputi, Nanick Jumna, and Bunsha Sheekisson were fully committed for trial on Saturday last by F. L. Brown, Esq., on a charge of cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of one hundred and fifty rupees in cash and other articles, belonging to a Gosaee.

A REFRACTORY Chinaman named Yong Assam, an old offender, was sentenced on Saturday last by the Mazagon Police Magistrate to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, for stealing a coat, of the value of ten rupees, belonging to Mr. C. Baker, an Overseer in the employ of the Bombay Reclamation Company.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE committed a woman, named Suckoo, on Saturday last to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of administering ground glass to her husband, a drummer residing in the lines of the Marine Battalion, with intent to cause him grievous hurt. The facts of the case have been already published by us.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 17th and 6 P. M. of the 18th March : max. 13 hours 43 minutes ; min. 6 hours 45 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 10th.

THE following passengers proceeded on Saturday last, per B. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *General Havelock*, Captain Kingcome, to the Malabar Coast :—Surgeon and Mrs. J. Baldock ; Captain and Mrs. Winckler ; Captain Nicholas ; Lieut. Smith ; Col. Goldsmith ; Major Smith ; Col. Anderson ; Mr. E. H. Percival ; Mr. W. Att, Mr. H. B. Major.

BILYANEE and five others, residents of Kulladghee, were a short time ago tried by the Session Judge of that station, on a charge of murder. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to capital punishment. On an appeal being made to the High Court, the sentence of death passed upon the first accused was confirmed, and the others were ordered to be discharged.

THE Judges of the High Court have appointed a committee composed of the following gentlemen to conduct the examination of candidates for the office of Moonsiff :—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs ; Mr. R. West ; Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradass ; the Principal Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad ; the Sudder Ameen of Sholapore ; and Mr Narrayen Juggonath Bhinday, a Pleader of the Poona Adawlut.

GEORGE HARRIS and William McDonald, seamen of the ship *Elinor*, were charged before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., on Saturday last, with continued wilful disobedience of commands, in refusing duty on board the ship, with absenting themselves from the ship without leave, and also with assaulting Captain John Bowden, master of the ship. On the evidence adduced, His Worship convicted the defendants of being absent without leave, and sentenced the first defendant to two weeks' and the second to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—A good deal of consternation has been caused during the past week in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of a Captain Wallace, who with his family arrived in Bombay from England a few weeks ago. This gentleman, it appears, came out to take up a Government appointment in Sind, and was staying at the Elphinstone Hotel. On Tuesday last he left the hotel, and has not since been heard of, although search has been made for him in all directions. His family are naturally greatly alarmed in consequence of his unaccountable disappearance.

A FEW weeks ago Mr. Johnson the Pyrotechnist, obtained permission from Colonel Jones, Presidency Engineer, to enclose a portion of the Esplanade for the purpose of getting up a public exhibition of fireworks, but unfortunately after the ground was enclosed the artist was unfortunately prostrated with a severe attack of fever, in consequence of which the exhibition could not take place ; therefore the enclosure has been taken down. We are sorry to hear that Mr. Johnson has lost a large sum of money by this misfortune, but as he has been for several months past employed by H. H. the Guicowar at Baroda in getting up pyrotechnic displays for that prince's amusement, we are very glad indeed to hear that the Guicowar has promised the Professor a handsome present on the occasion of His Highness' approaching nuptials.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The first Criminal Sessions of the High Court for the present year commence to-day, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp presiding. Up to Saturday evening there were 58 cases committed for trial, involving some 86 prisoners. The Calendar is unusually heavy, even for the March gaol delivery, and some of the charges are very serious indeed. There are 3 of murder, 1 of attempt to murder, 2 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 5 of voluntarily causing hurt, 1 of rape, 4 of forgery, 4 of housebreaking, 1 of causing abortion, 1 of unnatural crime, 1 criminal breach of trust, 1 of escaping from lawful custody, 1 of dangerous navigation and thereby endangering life, several charges of negligence on the part of railway servants, and a number of other petty offences, such as theft and robbery. Of the above cases 49 were committed by the Bombay Police Magistrates,—Mr. Bickersteth 9, Mr. Brown 24, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee 13 ; the remainder of the cases were sent up from the Mofussil.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India to relieve His Excellency from the duty of signing the Commissions mentioned in Sections XXII. and XLIV. of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act. The following is the statement of objects and reasons :—"The object of this Bill is to relieve the Governor General and the members of his Council from the duty of signing the Judges' Commissions mentioned in Sections 22 and 44 of the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865. In the absence of such provision much inconvenience might arise, for it is impossible to say when the necessity for issuing such Commissions may arise, and the Council might then be absent from the Presidency. The Bill provides that a proper seal shall be made, that it shall be kept and used by such persons as the Governor-General in Council shall appoint, and that the Commissions stamped with it shall be as effectual as if they had been signed by the Governor-General and the Members of His Council."

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE was engaged until 7 P. M. on Friday last in hearing evidence in support of a charge of forgery brought by Mr. W. B. Fellows, in his capacity of Collector of Municipal Taxes, against Mahadowrow Raghoonathjee, a receiver of municipal rates and taxes. The prisoner had been given a number of bills for water rates for 1865, in one of which he had altered the amounts to be recovered. Two other bills were also produced by Mr. Fellows, and formed the subject matter of two other charges of forgery against the same prisoner, whom His Worship, after a very careful investigation, committed to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Mr. Leathes appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner ; Mr. Thacker, for the prisoner, pressed upon His Worship's consideration the necessity of admitting his client to bail, upon his committal to the Sessions, as he was in a delicate state of health. His Worship, in the exercise of his discretion, declined to accept any bail in a case of this nature, remarking that, if the prisoner was ill, he would be properly cared for in the jail.

KHUTTOW JEEVUT, the prisoner in the safflower swindling case, reported in our issue of Friday last, was finally committed that evening by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of cheating Trickum Jaysing, an inhabitant of the village of Julsett, in the territories of the Guicowar, of forty bags of safflower, of the value of Rs. 1,500. On the day of the committal of the case, Mr. Barton appeared in Court on behalf of the prisoner ; but shortly afterwards, on satisfying himself of the precise nature of the offence, and the evidence adduced in support of it, he honourably withdrew from the defence, remarking he would have nothing further to do with it. The prisoner, in protesting his innocence of the charge, produced a book and pointed to an entry, to the effect that Rs. 1,500 had been paid by him to the prosecutor on account of the safflower. On being questioned if that entry was to his knowledge correct, the prosecutor burst into tears, asseverating in the most solemn manner, that he had been cheated in a shameful manner by the prisoner.

A MEETING of the Creditors of Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers and Co. was held last Saturday afternoon, but it broke up at too late an hour to admit of the proceedings being then noticed. No very satisfactory explanation could be given to the meeting by the partners of the firm, as to the manner in which the deficiency, which is stated to be 11½ lacs, arose. Before this information can be obtained, and owing to the manner in which the books of the firm have been kept we understand that all their transactions since the commencement of business will have to be investigated, and it is possible that other partners who have retired may be called upon for some portion of the deficiency which exists. The firm is to be wound up under liquidation, Mr. Rogers being one of the liquidators ; there is much sympathy felt for this gentleman, who, after a long and active life here, suddenly finds himself ruined through no fault of his own.—*Bombay Saturday Review, March 17.*

BY the English mail to hand this week advices have been received that the stern of a boat and a life-buoy marked *Nurbudda* have been washed ashore on the coast of Ireland and at Ilfracombe. The steamer *Nurbudda*, belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Ship Company, left Liverpool November 16th for Bombay, and as no tidings have since been received of her, it is feared she has perished with all hands ; and that the above pieces of wreck will be the last that is heard of the unfortunate vessel. The steamer may have had her decks swept during a storm, which would account for the wreck picked up : but as no advices have since been received of her having put into any intermediate ports, it seems to be hoping against hope now, to look for her arrival, she having been more than 120 days at sea. The Ship *Hahneman*, 1,324 tons, from Liverpool October 16th, bound to Bombay with a cargo of coals, is also making a long passage ; and parties interested are getting uneasy on account of her non-arrival. The steamer *Melbourne*, from Bombay to Suez with a cargo of cotton, arrived at Aden February 21st with machinery damaged, having broken the fan of her screw. Fortunately the steamer had an extra screw on board, which was shipped as speedily as possible, and she left Aden 4th March for Suez.—*Id.*

TROUT OVA.—The Trout Ova arrived here yesterday by the *Bengal*. The box containing the same was carefully landed over the Pier early in the morning under Mr. Franklin's personal superintendence. The ova are in a number of small sized boxes packed up in ice in one large one, and were kept in the steamer's ice room all the voyage. The boxes will not be opened before reaching Ootacamund ; the Railway authorities have made all needful preparations for their conveyance, and Dr. Day leaves Madras with them by this afternoon's train.—*Athenæum and Daily News, March 13.*

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

A MEETING of the members of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution was held on Saturday afternoon in Hornby Row, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama presided, when the report of the progress of the Institution for the past year was received, the accounts and the auditors' report were submitted, and some other routine business transacted.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—17TH MARCH.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

AN ARTFUL DODGE.—Louis Luthlelaff, a German residing in Girgaum Back Road, was on Saturday prosecuted, at the instance of the police, for selling liquor without a license. It appeared the defendant kept a billiard table and coffee-shop, having obtained a license from the Commissioner of Police for the latter, but under pretence of dispensing the harmless beverage to his customers, he clandestinely sold the more exhilarating one of brandy, thus cheating the State of its revenue and accruing to himself large profits. His Worship, in convicting the defendant, observed that had he not possessed a coffee-shop license, he, His Worship, would not only have fined him, but would have likewise ordered him to pay fifty rupees per day for every day he kept his shop open after the date of his conviction ; as it is, His Worship said, he would only inflict upon him a fine of fifty rupees.

SPORTING.

MYSORE RACE MEETING, 1866.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 24th JULY.

First Race.—"Give and Take Plate" of 15 G. M. H. F., with 20 G. M. added by H. H. the Rajah. For all Arabs. Weight for age and inches. 1¼ mile heats. To close 1st May, and name the day before the race.

Second Race.—"Colonial Maiden Stakes." 40 G. M. from H. H. the Rajah. For all maiden horses. Weight for age. 1¼ mile. 5 G. M. for all horses named on or before 20th April, 10 G. M. between that date and 20th May, when the race will close, with a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. for each horse declared to start.

Third Race.—"The Selling Stakes." 15 G. M. from H.H. the Rajah. 3 G. M. entrance. For all horses that have never run. Weight for age and class. One mile. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000 if claimed. Name and close day before the race.

Fourth Race.—"Hack Stakes for Natives." 50 Rupees from H. H. the Rajah. ½ mile.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 26th JULY.

First Race.—"The Mysore Derby." 40 G. M. from H.H. the Rajah. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of the Give and Take 7 lbs. extra. Entrance for horses named on or before 20th April 5 G. M., on or before 20th May 10 G. M., on or before 20th June 15 G. M., when the race will close with a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for all horses declared to start. 1½ mile.

Second Race.—"Sweepstakes" of 30 G. M. H. F. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 2 miles. To close on the 1st May, and name the day before the race.

Third Race.—"The Mysore Stakes." 40 G. M. from H. H. the Rajah. Entrance 15 G. M. 5 Forfeit. For all horses. Weight for age. Winners once to carry 4 lbs., twice 8 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. extra. 1¼ mile. To close and name on 1st June.

Fourth Race.—"Hack Stakes" of 2 G. M. P. P., with 10 G. M. added by H. H. the Rajah. For all untrained horses 11 stone. Gentlemen riders. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000 if demanded. ½ mile heats. To close and name the day before the race.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 28TH JULY.

First Race.—"The Great Mysore Challenge Stakes" of 40 G. M. H. F., with 100 G. M. added by H. H. the Rajah. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 2 mile heats. To close on the 1st May, and name the day before the race.

Second Race.—"The Mysore Handicap." For all horses. 40 G. M. from H. H. the Rajah. 5 G. M. for horses named on or before 1st May. 10 G. M for horses named between that date and 1st June, when the race will close, with a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 1¼ mile.

Third Race.—"The Hinkul Stakes" of 10 G. M. entrance. 5 G. M. forfeit, with 20 G. M. added by H. H. the Rajah. For all horses. 1 mile heats. Weight for age. Winners once 7 lbs. extra, oftener 10 lbs. extra. Horses that have never started allowed 4 lbs. Horses that have started 3 times, and not won, allowed 7 lbs. To close 1st May, and name the day before the race.

Fourth Race.—"Hack Stakes." For natives. 50 Rupees from H. H. the Rajah. ½ mile.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 31ST JULY.

First Race.—"The Palace Stakes." 50 G. M. from H. H. the Rajah. Entrance 20 G. M. H. F. For all horses. Arabs 8-7. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 2 miles. To close on the 1st May, and name the day before the race.

Second Race.—"The Grand Stand Handicap." For all Arabs. 20 G. M. from H. H. the Rajah. Entrance 15 G. M. H. F. The race to close on the 1st July. 1 mile heats.

Third Race.—"The Mysore St. Leger." 40 G. M. from H. H. the Rajah. For all horses. Entrance 20 G. M. H. F. Winners once 4 lbs. extra, twice 7 lbs., oftener 11 lbs. To close and name on the 1st May. The second horse to save his entrance. Distance 2 miles.

Fourth Race.—"Amateur Stakes" of 5 G. M. P. P., with 10 G. M. added by H. H. the Rajah. For all horses. Weight 10 stone 7 lbs. Winner of Hack Stakes to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. ¾ mile heats. Winner to be sold for 1,000 Rupees if demanded. To close and name at 12 o'clock the day before the race.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 2ND AUGUST.

First Race.—"The Mysore Rajah's Cup," value Rupees 3,000. Presented by His Highness the Rajah. Distance 2 miles. For all maiden horses. Weight for age and class. Winners once to carry 4 lbs. extra, twice 7 lbs. extra, oftener 10 lbs. extra. Entrance 20 G. M. P P. To close on the 1st May, and name the day before the race.

Second Race.—"Handicap" of 10 G. M. H. F., with 20 G. M. added by H. H. the Rajah. For all horses that have started during the meeting. Forced for winners ; optional for losers. Once round and a distance. To close and name the day before the race.

Third Race.—"The Consolation Stakes Handicap," of 10 G. M. P. P., with 20 G. M. added by H. H. the Rajah. For all horses that have not won during the meeting. 1¼ mile. To close and name at 12 o'clock the day before the race.

Fourth Race.—"Hack Stakes." For East Indians. 100 Rupees from H. H. the Rajah. 9 stone. Once round.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GERMAN LOTTERIES.

To the Editor of the Madras Times.

SIR,—Will you kindly grant me a little space in your columns to warn the public against those gross delusions, the German Lotteries. Even allowing that the schemes may be fairly conducted the chances against the speculator are enormous, perhaps as much as 3,000 to 1 against his ticket coming up at all, and then (supposing it to be drawn) about 15 to 1 against its gaining any but the smallest prize, though the Lottery Agent in reply to my question informed me, that the chances against any one ticket were *only* 231 to 1. Let me detail my last experiences.

In 1864 I took five tickets of £1 each, all of which were blanks. I then received from the Agent a long letter, closely covering nearly two sides of large letter paper, and which now lies before me, recommending to my notice another scheme, in the which, if I would invest £10 in a single ticket, such ticket would remain "valid for all the drawings until it be drawn," and it was stated also that "such a ticket must gain at all events, if not more, at least the lowest prize, so that this chance, although the least favourable, will still leave a small surplus, while the higher prizes, &c. &c." I was simple enough to take a ticket for £10, and received copies of the three first drawings, but not of the 4th and 5th drawings : having in the meantime arrived in England, I wrote for and received them in a *bearing* letter, and found no mention of my ticket : I therefore wrote a courteous letter to the agent, referring to his two letters, and requesting to know whether as my ticket remained undrawn, it was to be considered still of value and valid for any future drawings. *I received no reply*, and this alone is sufficient I think to stamp the character of the whole concern, Lotteries, Agents, and all ; and, as these Lotteries are widely advertised in India, I shall be glad if my experience should deter others from engaging in them to their certain loss.

I. DONE BROWN.

London, 1st February, 1866

THE CENTRAL INDIA MAIL ROUTE.

To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette.

SIR.—In continuation of my letter of the 17th ultimo, I have much pleasure in sending you the following for the information of the public, *Mail* "news" being interesting to all, viz. :—

The last *Overland Express* for the Governor General, Calcutta, left Bombay (for "Budnaira") at 3-30 on the 28th February, and reached Calcutta at 7-30 on 4th March, being 100 hours in transit, including all detentions.

This despatch left Nagpore at 9 A. M. on 1st March, reached "Seonee" (73) at 3 P. M., and "Jubbulpoor" (86) 10-55 P. M. (same day), reached "Myhere" (99) 7-30 A. M. on 2nd, and Mirzapore Post Office at 5-5 P. M. same day,—*i. e.* 31-53 from Nagpore, (415 miles) = 13 miles per hour, including river and other road detentions, (part of this on horseback, owing to bad road.)

Owing to heavy and numerous mail and parcel despatches, it has been found necessary to limit the despatch of "Waggonettes" from Mirzapore and Jubbulpore to every *second day*, instead of daily as heretofore.

The Nagpore line being pretty fairly horsed, passengers are now conveyed between Jubbulpore and Nagpore, &c., at 2½ annas per mile, as formerly, a great and necessary boon to the public who have lately been much inconvenienced by ill-organized private companies.

The last girder of the "Wurdah" bridge, was put up on the 15th ultimo. The contractor's engine can now come within 40 miles, or so, from Nagpore. The "Homeward Bound" can accordingly easily reach Bombay via Nagpore quickly and economically.

The "Rail *train*" leaves "Budnaira" at 5 A. M. daily, and reaches "Bombay" in 25 hours. *Fares* Rs. 33-12-0, 16-0-0, and 5-12-0

MERCURY.

POONA.

WE understand that in the course of the present week a collision took place between two Goods trains on the bank of the Goolburn Viaduct near Kussara. Happily, however, no lives were lost, but the engines and trucks were considerably damaged.—*Observer, March 17.*

SIND.

MR. M. MELVILLE.—We regret very much to learn that this gentleman, who has many friends among us, is suffering so much from ill-health that it is more than probable he will have to proceed to England on medical certificate ; he is himself averse to doing so, but as it is dangerous for Europeans to stay in this country when their health begins to fail, we think the friends Mr. Melville has about him will yet induce him to do as his medical advisers direct.—*Our Paper, March 13.*

BENGAL.

THE Viceroy has intimated to Colonel Becher, Commissioner of Peshawur, that the result of the demonstration against the border villages of the Lundkhor valley is very satisfactory and creditable to his good arrangement.—*Englishman, March 12.*

WE wonder what the public who pay taxes will think of the following :—About a month ago the Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oude solicited aid of the India Government on behalf of Prince Mahomed Hamed Ally Bahadoor, eldest son of the King of Oude, to save him from arrest upon an action for debt originating in an unfortunate speculation in the purchase of a ship.

The Governor-General in Council severely censured the want of caution and common prudence with which the Prince engaged in this transaction, and observed that if the Government of India on the present occasion interfered to save him from disgrace and imprisonment, he must clearly understand that it will never again be induced to take a like step. Inexperience, it was said, may be pleaded for the first error of the kind, but if the Prince again commits himself in any similar way, His Excellency will leave the law to take its course.

Permission was then given for a sum of Rs. 60,000 to be at once disbursed for payment of this debt, on condition that the plaintiffs agreed to a compromise at that amount. In providing for this, the Agent was directed to take measures through the solicitor of Government.

His Excellency, it is said, further expressed himself to the effect that he 'had received with surprise the intimation given by the Agent of the unconcern of the King as to the dishonour impending over his son. His Excellency will not, however, require the amount now to be disbursed to be deducted from the King's allowance, as His Majesty is literally responsible only for the maintenance of his family by the assignment of suitable allowances, and the present debt cannot be regarded as having been contracted by the Prince in any legitimate way for his own support.'—*Id.*

WE are informed that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta for Simla on the evening of the 8th April next, and will halt in the following places—Monghyr, Allahabad, and Delhi.—*Hurkaru, March 12.*

WE give prominent insertion to the following important Notice to Mariners, which appeared in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday last :—

"NOTICE TO MARINERS.—Doubts having been expressed as to the accuracy of the longitudes assigned to the Andaman Islands on the existing charts, notice is hereby given, that the longitude of Chatham Island, Port Blair, has been recently determined to be 92° 43' east of Greenwich, whereas in the chart of the Andaman Islands, which is compiled from the surveys of Lieutenant Blair and Captain Moorsom in 1789-90, revised by Lieutenant Heathcote in 1853, it is assumed to be 92° 56'. The whole group of islands is probably 13 miles west of the position that has hitherto been accepted. The recent determination of the position of Chatham Island is deduced from 202 observations of Lunar Zenith distance, and 29 Culminations observed by Mr. Nicolson, of the Survey Departments, with an Alt. Azimuth Instrument, having a vertical circle 36 inches in diameter. They were reduced in the office of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

J. T. WALKER, Lt. Col., R. E.,
Supt. G. T. Survey.
Calcutta, 22nd February 1866.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

THE vacancy in the chairmanship of the Madras Railway Company, caused by the death of the late General Duncan Sim, has been filled by the election to the chair of Mr. James Walker, hitherto the managing director of the company. Colonel J. T. Smith has been appointed a director, and Mr. Julian Byrne, secretary to the board.—*Times, March 13.*

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—A few days after the *Bengal* S. S. (which arrived in our roads yesterday) left Suez, some lascars on board happened to see a Madras ayah, and told her that the captain had ordered that she should be put down the hold. The woman, who was on her return voyage from Europe, believed what the men said and kept in her mistress' cabin for a day or two, declaring that if she quitted it the captain would throw her overboard. The mistress expostulated with her on this absurd fancy, but the woman would not be persuaded that no harm was really intended against her, and then stated where her keys were, and expressed a few wishes regarding the disposal of her few effects should she be murdered. The next day she was missing, and no room was left for doubt that in the middle of the night she had deliberately thrown herself into the sea.—*Id.*

THE inward mail steamer *Bengal* arrived in the roads yesterday morning, and left again for Calcutta early in the afternoon. The delay of at least three days in the receipt of the mails is owing to the fact that the steamer *Golconda*, which was to have brought them on, had to take the place of the unfortunate *Jeddo* on the Bombay line, and the *Bengal*, thus suddenly required to return to Calcutta, required two or three days to be got ready for the unexpected duty.—*Athenæum and Daily News, March 12.*

ALLEGED HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY.—This case, alluded to some days ago, was heard yesterday by Mr. Clarke. Mary Wicks, the girl alleged to have been injured, appeared to give her evidence, from which it appeared that she was twenty years of age, was an orphan, and had lived since her infancy with the prisoner, Michael McDonald. Some time ago the prisoner, whose wife is still alive, seduced her, and a little more than a fortnight ago she was taken with pains. She complained of it to her guardian, and he gave her three doses of "Sarsaparilla," which relieved her temporarily. At present she was in daily expectation of being confined, and had been taken to the Lying-in-Hospital a few days ago. She positively swore McDonald had given her nothing to cause abortion, and when a phial labelled "Cantharides" was put into her hands, although she recognised it to be as she thought, "Tincture of Steel," she said that McDonald had never given her any of this. In short she said she had no charge to make against McDonald.

Mr. Clarke had no alternative upon such evidence as this but to dismiss the charge, but before discharging the prisoner he said that, although he could not be convicted, and though he (Mr. Clarke) did not mean to lecture him upon a matter which was the business of the Priest, there was one very melancholy feature in the case, and that was the fact of the prisoner's violating that responsibility he had imposed upon himself as the unfortunate girl's guardian. The magistrate also severely censured the conduct of the girl in the matter, but dwelled particularly upon the moral heinousness of the prisoner's guilt. McDonald, who was an old man, possibly of the age of sixty or more, seemed sorry for the unfortunate position of the girl, and said he had unworthily yielded to temptation. With some apparent consolation, however, he added he would make it his duty after the girl's confinement to have her married, and he was persuaded there would not be much difficulty in this, as indeed the girl was already engaged.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

SOME of the papers have mentioned a rumour that the tribes had been assembling again near the locality of the late military demonstration in the Eusufzye country with hostile intent. We hear from Peshawur that this is not the case. The men indeed did assemble, but it was by order of the Commissioner, to rebuild their villages on the site allotted to them. Many of the houses indeed are finished and inhabited. The only thing that interferes with the peace of the valley are the robberies in cantonments, but vigorous efforts are being made to put an end to them.—*Delhi Gazette, March 13.*

THE following item of news was brought by a kossid to Peshawur on the 7th instant :—

PESHAWUR, *7th March.*—"A kossid' has just arrived from Jellalabad with the following important news :—He says that just as he was

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

leaving Jellalabad news was received there by Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, who, as desired by Sirdar Ibraheem Khan, had ordered his troop to march to Cabool, to the effect that Sirdar Mahomed Auzeem Khan, after fighting Ibraheem Khan outside Cabool, had laid siege to the Bala Hissar, and that Ibraheem Khan had shut himself up in the citadel. It was also reported at Jellalabad that General Shaikh Meer Khan's troops had gone over to Ubdoolrahman Khan, and that the General had in consequence committed suicide."—*Id.*

We hear that H. M.'s 107th Regiment have volunteered for the new hill station at Pokree, and offer to hut themselves and to insure the Government against any expense, in return for the privilege of a cool climate during the ensuing hot season. The matter having been referred to the Commissioner of the Division, that officer has reported that the project is impracticable, owing to the impossibility of obtaining supplies until some channel of communication is opened out. At present there are no roads whatever leading to Pokree.—*Mofussilite, March* 13.

News has reached us from Cawnpore of the theft of a very valuable parcel of diamonds, emeralds, rubies and other precious stones, valued at Rs. 12,000, which had been despatched by rail from Allahabad and stolen between that station and Cawnpore—a worthless parcel having been substituted for it. As a matter of course, the railway guard is accused of the abstraction, but before assuming that the guard is guilty, it behoves us to be satisfied that the parcel really contained diamonds when handed over to the East India Railway Company. In cases of this sort, after the parcel has been booked, its contents are at the risk of the consignee, therefore it is to the interest of the sender to despatch worthless articles instead, and so cook his book as to be prepared to satisfy the police that he actually sent the jewels. It certainly does seem strange that a guard should know a parcel of diamonds from one containing tobacco or any such like commodity. If there is any design to cheat the Railway Company, the perpetrators of the fraud would be woefully deceived, for the Company are not responsible for such articles.—*Id.*

POLYGAMY IN BENGAL.

(*From the Englishman, March* 12.)

To THE HON'BLE CECIL BEADON,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Humble Petition of the undersigned Hindu Inhabitants of the Province of Bengal.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—That about nine years ago no less than 32 petitions, signed by nearly twenty-five thousand Hindus of Bengal, were presented to the late Legislative Council of India, bringing to the notice of the Council the grievous and revolting abuses of the practice of Polygamy in Bengal, and praying for a legislative enactment for the prevention thereof.

It is superfluous for your petitioners to dilate on the evils which result from the pernicious custom under notice, or to reiterate the reasons and considerations which require the interference of the Legislature in this vitally important subject. They have been described and stated at length in the petitions referred to above, and your petitioners, many of whom had signed the said petitions, desire to mention that they fully subscribe to the allegations, suggestions, and prayers therein contained.

Occupying the position which the British Government does in India, it is, your petitioners respectfully submit, its manifest duty to meet the wants and wishes of the people by such legislative and administrative measures as may be deemed necessary for the suppression of any social abuses, which are the remnants of customs neither founded on abstract reason nor on the national religion. And this obligation, it is needless to add, becomes the more imperative, when the people, as in the present instance, are themselves the most forward in seeking the aid of the legislature.

Your petitioners are not aware of the reasons which influenced the late Legislative Council in not responding to such a large, influential, and earnest appeal on an admittedly momentous question of social reformation; but they believe that the disastrous events, which shook the foundations of the empire in 1857, over-shadowed for the time being all considerations of internal progress.

The empire has, however, under the benign dispensation of Providence, entered upon a new era of peace, progress, and prosperity, and your Honor's administration has been distinguished by not a few measures connected with the material and social improvement of the people. It is the fervent hope and prayer of your petitioners that before your Honor laid down the responsibilities of your high office, your Honor might signalize the close of your long and successful career by emancipating the females of Bengal from the pains, cruelties, and attendant crimes of the debasing custom of Polygamy.

And your Petitioners,
as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF CABUL AND SIEGE OF THE FORT.

(*From the Lahore Chronicle, March* 10.)

CABUL.—On the 16th of February, Sirdar Mahomud Ibraheem Khan announced to all the inhabitants of Cabul that they should, next day, on the Eedh, assemble to pray in the Royal Musjid inside the Bala Hissar Fort. Eleven guns were fired on the appearance of the new moon.

On the 17th of February at 7 in the morning, Sirdar Mahomud Ibraheem Khan, with all the Sirdars and Khans, and a large concourse of the people, Cabulees and Kuzzilbash, entered the Musjid. After the prayer of the Eedh, the Hafizjee ascended the pulpit, and having read the customary "Kootbah," he called on the assembly to pray for the rest of the late Ameer Dost Mahomud Khan. Quarrel and disunion had, he said, now terribly prevailed in his family, and might it please God to prevent and end this cruel discord. He added "You have all been cognizant of an engagement with Sirdar Mahomud Azim Khan, that the Ameer should be entreated to release Sirdar Mahomud Afzul Khan, and that Sirdar Mahomud Azim Khan agreed to await the Ameer's reply; but now that Sirdar is advancing on the capital, and should he not attend to our further remonstrances, what, O! Chiefs and people, is your sentence"?

To this made answer none of the assembly, save two officers of the Cabul army (General Shaikh Meer Khan and General Ubboo Ahmud Khan), who stood up and spoke out, "We are the enemies of any one who may break his promise."

Sirdar Mahomud Ibraheem Khan honoured the Hafizjee with a khillut more valuable than usual, and retired from the Musjid under a salute of 21 guns. When he had left, Sirdar Mahomud Shureef Khan called aside Julaloodeen Khan, General Shaikh Meer Khan, General Ubboo Ahmud, Mustoufee Abdool Ruhman and the Hafizjee, and said to them lightly, "Look you, since I brought Sirdar Mahomud Azim Khan from Totumdurrah, the officers of the State and Sirdar Mahomud Ibraheem Khan have accounted me an enemy; the State is now on the brink of destruction. Say then, sirs, what is your counsel?" But no wise or reasonable reply was rendered to this question.

A deputation was sent by Sirdar Mahomud Ibraheem Khan to Sirdar Julaloodeen Khan, to re-assure him. He observed to them that he was sometimes called a friend of the State, and sometimes denounced as an enemy, as it suited the interests of the Ameer's councillors; therefore he had stood aside from service, notwithstanding the known services of his father. The next day other messengers were sent to compliment him with a present of 5,000 Rupees.

On 17th February, Sirdar Mahomud Azim Khan, with his force, joined the force of Sirdar Abdool Ruhman Khan at Koorumchak, and Sirdar Wullee Mahomud Khan with a force of 3000 men and two guns to-day reached "Khoord Cabul." Sirdar Mahomud Kurreem Khan with a thousand men has been despatched to Lohgurh, which is twelve koss south of the city, to seize the stores of grain, and the artillery and cavalry horses which are kept there.

On the 17th February it was discussed in council that Sirdar Mahomud Ibraheem Khan should retreat to Candahar, leaving Sirdar Mahomud Shureef Khan as ruler of Cabul; his defeat, it was urged, would be of less consequence than that of the son of the Ameer.

Then the mother of Sirdar Mahomud Ibraheem Khan, being consulted, declared her opinion that the chiefs and officers were all inclined to the enemy, and that it would be almost impossible for her son to reach Candahar. A fight in the plain would now be preferable to an attempt at resistance in the fort, as, even if defeated, the imprisonment of Sirdar Mahomud Ibraheem Khan would be a matter of no great moment, compared with the disgrace and injury which would befall the women and family of the Ameer, should the citadel be captured, and that her son would doubtless be released when Sirdar Mahomud Afzul Khan was set free.

Acting on this opinion, Sirdar Mahomud Ibraheem Khan advanced yesterday to the Royal Gardens with his troops; the army is being collected there, and a detachment has been sent to intercept the advance of Sirdar Wullee Mahomud Khan.

General Shaikh Meer Khan has forwarded his adherence with the seals of the officers of the regiments to Sirdar Abdool Ruhman Khan in a written paper, and has been answered that if he stands aloof from the fight, he will be upheld in his present privileges and emoluments.

It is reported that the day before the Eedh it was discussed in the camp of the Toorkistan army whose name should be read in the Kootbah; as Sirdar Mahomud Afzul Khan was a prisoner, the name of Sirdar Mahomud Azim Khan was proposed by some, but he himself refused to allow it; and it is said that the name of the King of Bokhara was taken.

CABUL, *Feb.* 24*th*.—On the 24th February, at 8 A. M., the advanced guard of the Toorkistan army moved forward on the city of Cabul, by the north side. On approaching the Morad Khanee Mohulla (street), some resistance was offered, and shots were fired on both sides; two or three were wounded. At length a portion of the force made its way by the Royal Garden, and four parties of Juzailchees by the enclosure known as the "Poshteen sewers," near the city; the greater portion of the force made its way to the caravanserais of the city. Sirdars Mahomud Azim Khan and Abdul Ruhman Khan also entered the city.

All the Sirdars and Khans and Nobles of the city, then came forward to make their submission. Sirdar Mahomud Azim Khan then made over the custody of the city to Sirdar Mahomud Shureef Khan, and through him issued proclamations of general amnesty; but some of the attendants of Sirdar Mahomud Ibraheem Khan, near the Shor Bazar, killed or wounded three of those who were making the proclamation.

The Toorkistan force then took up a position for their entrenchments within 200 yards of the Bala Hissar on the western side. The gates of the fort were then closed, except the wicket known as the "Khoonee Durwaza," which is only opened in time of siege. Guns and men were at once mounted on the bastions, and the two principal gates made over to Sirdars Nuzzar Mahomud Khan and Saiffoolla Khan, but there is not more than twenty days' provision within the walls.

Feb. 26*th*.—Yesterday from sunset until 8 P. M., by order of Sirdar Mahomud Ibraheem Khan, the city was cannonaded, and some ten or twelve men of the city were killed and wounded, and five or six in the bastions of the Bala Hissar, but there was no firing of guns on the part of the other side. To-day the firing from hence (the Bala Hissar) has also been discontinued, but the investment continues.

Sirdar Mahomud Ibraheem Khan professes determination to hold out in the Bala Hissar to the last.

Inside and outside is riot and disorganization.

A RAID ON THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.

(*From the Lahore Chronicle, March* 10.)

OPPOSITE to Dehra Ismail Khan rises, to the height of more than 11,000 feet, the mountain known as 'Takht-i-Sulaiman,' never ascended by a European. The neighbourhood of this mountain is inhabited by a savage and lawless tribe, known as the Sulaiman-kheyl, numbering about 14,000 men. They are a branch of this great Ghilzai tribe, which inhabits the country about Ghazni; a portion of them follow pastoral pursuits, and another accompanies the Powindah caravans to Hindostan every spring.

Between this tribe and the Khiroti Powindahs there had for long been a feud. The Powindahs are well known throughout India as enterprising merchants; year after year they bring their kafilas or caravans from Khorasan to India, fighting their way through the hostile frontier tribes, Afridis, Waziris, Murrees, and carry to Calcutta and the other cities of India, grapes, dried fruits, horses, silk, sheepskins, and other merchandize.

Last summer, in the hills beyond our border, the Khirotis had attacked the Saltan-kheyl clan of the Sulaiman tribe, and had killed and wounded several men, besides burning their encampment and carrying off their cattle. The Sulaimans determined on revenge, and waited for an opportunity, which at length arrived. On the night of the 8th January a large Kiri or encampment of Khirotis was pitched on British territory, about three miles from the Shorani Pass. There were but 25 men left to guard the camp, but it held many women and children and many hundred head of cattle. This encampment the Sulaiman-kheyls determined to destroy. Leaving 60 men to guard the mouth of the Pass, some 200 of them surrounded the encampment, and attacked it at all sides. So well had their plans been laid that the Khirotis had no suspicion of danger, and were all asleep. The tents were fired; at least one woman and a boy perished in the flames, and seven Khiroti men were killed as they attempted to escape. The robbers then drove off the cattle in three divisions; first the camels, then the oxen and donkeys; lastly the sheep, and retreated in hot haste towards the Pass.

Only three miles from the spot where the Khirotis were encamped was an outpost of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, and from this place the firing was heard and the flames of the burning tents were seen. One picket, numbering five sabres, which, like the Knights of Branksome Hall, kept its horses saddled day and night, galloped off at once; whilst Jamadar Kishan Singh, who commanded the post, followed the moment his men and horses were ready. The first party caught up that division of the Sulaiman-kheyls which was escorting the sheep, and charged at once. The enemy were, however, ten to one, and it was fortunate that at this moment Kishan Sing rode up. He formed his men parallel to the line of retreat of the robbers, and opened fire upon them with carbines, killing and wounding several. But they would not give up the spoil, so he gave the order to charge. The night was intensely dark; the road blocked up with an enormous herd of sheep, and it was difficult to distinguish friends from foes. But the charge was successful; the marauders were driven off, and the sheep all recovered and made over to the Khirotis. Then the troopers pursued the second party, which they charged in the most dashing manner, and put to flight, recovering the oxen.

The third party had now reached the Hills, and the camels had been driven into the Pass, which is not more than 50 yards wide at its mouth. Here too the reserve of 60 men were stationed behind rocks, and as the party of troopers rode up they opened fire upon them with their matchlocks. Kishan Singh would not retire without one effort to recover the camels, and for the third time charged the enemy. But the ground was covered with huge boulders, and the horses could only advance with the greatest difficulty; the enemy were in force, and it was necessary to retire with the loss of two sowars killed and six men and five horses wounded. The number of the enemy killed is uncertain, as they carried off their dead. It was probably not great, as the night was dark, and there was abundance of cover for men on foot. The last accounts make 18 the number killed on the side of the Sulaiman-kheyls. Of 1,361 head of cattle carried off, 1,302 were recovered.

This affair was most dashing and successful, and reflects high honour on the 4th Punjab Cavalry. Its success proves also the excellence of the system of Frontier defence as established by Major General Chamberlain.

General Wilde, who commands the Frontier Force, has recommended Kishan Singh for the second class of the Order of Merit; and Kurku, the native Ensign commanding the picket which first attacked the marauders, for the 3rd class of the Order.

The Commissioner of the Derajat has also recommended that the fine of 1,000 Rs. when realized from the Sulaiman-kheyls, be paid to the troop which has won for itself so much glory. Major Stewart Graham, than whom no one better knows how to reduce refractory tribes to obedience, has seized such head men of the Sulaiman as he could find within British territory. These will be held as hostages till the tribe pays down 10,000 Rs., being 3,500 Rs. blood money for the seven Khiroti men, one woman and one boy killed; 4,500 Rs. compensation for the property destroyed, and the camels carried off; 1,000 Rs. fine for invasion of British territory; 1,000 Rs. in default of the ringleaders of the raid being given up.

The neighbouring villages of Ghorazal and Manghi, and two kiris of Nasirs and Sulaimans, who, if not aiding the raid, did not interfere to hinder it, have been also fined; and we believe that it will be long before we hear of another raid on the Dehra Ismail Khan border.

THE JULLUNDUR KUNKER CASE.

(*From the Pioneer, March* 12.)

MR. FORSYTH's admirable judgment in the Jullundur Kunker Case, though dealing mercifully with the Government officers, contains a sufficiently clear exposure of their eccentricities—we use the mildest term—to excite the astonishment, if not the contempt, of all who read it. Our readers will probably remember that some months ago, though we purposely refrained from any attempt at influencing the decision while the case was *sub judice*, we took upon ourselves to warn the Government of the discreditable circumstances which had already come to light, in the hope that the Lieutenant Governor would, for his own sake, have called for further information before he allowed the litigation to proceed.

We are well aware that the time has not yet arrived when high authority will often condescend to listen to outside or unofficial advice, but we did fondly imagine that the account previously furnished of the unjustifiable action taken by Mr. Penn, the Judge of the Small Cause Court, would have attracted the attention of Mr. Macleod, before the scandal was stereotyped in the undying record of judicial decision. But we were mistaken; although Mr. Anderson obtained a postponement of three months for the ostensible purpose of consulting with his superiors, and, as it was hoped, himself, apprising them of the exposure which might be expected, the Government had the inconceivable folly to persevere in the action, and as every sensible man foresaw, has necessarily suffered an ignominious defeat.

The facts now developed, and placed beyond doubt by the decision of the Commissioner, are these:—For years past, notwithstanding positive rules promulgated by the Punjab Government, which direct its officers to pay the Zemindars for all the kunker taken for public purposes, kunker had been invariably taken without payment. But though the Zemindars dared not refuse kunker to officials, they declined to give it without price to a private adventurer. Mr. E. Taylor therefore purchased from those who were willing to dispose of it the right to dig in sundry quarries, and among others in this village of Kala.

No sooner had Mr. Taylor thus acquired this right by fair purchase than Mr. Anderson, who had never paid a pice for kunker before, brought the influence and *prestige* of Government to bear upon the unhappy vendors, and finding that some individuals in the village, though consenting in the sale to Mr. Taylor, had not actually signed the deed of sale, he pursuades them to execute another deed, conveying the same right in the same thing to the Government. This discreditable transaction, it appears, was effected by misrepresentation,—the deluded vendors being *told* that Mr. Taylor no longer required the kunker. When, however, they came in to register the deed, and find Mr. Taylor stils in the flesh, and by no means disposed to abandon hil rights, they appeal to the Deputy Commissioner for protection, disclose the deception which has been practised upon them, and register a declaratory deed, to the effect that they had been present at, and consenting to, the first transfer to Mr. Taylor! The Government then sues Mr. Taylor, setting up this second deed of sale, and claiming the right of entry, under circumstances fully detailed in the decision.

All this is bad enough, and it is much to be regretted that the case was allowed to proceed. For a great Government to condescend, first, to hunt out a flaw in the title of an individual, then to exert official pressure to obtain a second sale of property from parties who have consented to a prior transfer, is perhaps as melancholy an instance of public self-degradation as can be conceived; but that when the question had been put in issue before a Court of Justice, that a Judicial Officer should be allowed, or rather encouraged, to act as the Judge of the Jullundur Small Cause Court has acted, is almost incredible. It was probably an indiscretion, not thought of at the time, to appoint a Judicial Officer of the station as legal adviser to the plaintiff, in a case in which Government was interested, and the mistake was rectified before the case was decided, by displacing Mr. Penn and substituting Mr. Fitzpatrick. But we have not heard that the Government has ever expressed its disapproval of Mr. Penn's conduct, or vindicated itself from the suspicion which at present rests upon it, of having, if not authorised, at least tacitly acquiesced in one of the most disgraceful proceedings which it has ever been our lot to record. This Mr. Penn, being at the time Judge of the Small Cause Court at Jullundur, and having been selected to assist the plaintiff by his legal advice and experience in his action against Mr. Taylor, actually took the plaintiff's witnesses, before they appeared in the Court which was trying the case, and in the absence, and without even the knowledge, of the defendant, took down their depositions on oath! in support (of course) of the plaintiff's claim! Mr. Penn, we perceive, in his own deposition (for he was put into the box and subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. William Taylor, Mr. E. Taylor's Counsel), calls these depositions "affidavits," but this is a delusion; they were in all particulars, and in all formality, depositions. And who were these witnesses? the identical men who had first sold to Mr. Taylor; who had then been cajoled into selling to Mr Anderson; who had then declared their consent to the first sale, and were now brought forward for the fourth time to swear away their souls, on the Government behalf! These miserable beings (whom the defendant's counsel christened the four-and-twenty martyrs and refused to cross-examine) were thus taken by the Government legal adviser, shut up in *his* Court, and by moral pressure, which they dared not resist, compelled to swear *in verba magistri*. Righteously has Government been made to suffer for this unrighteous dealing. Truly has the Commissioner in his excellent judgment declared, that if the plaintiff had had the best case in the world, this procedure would have ruined it.

We hope Mr. Taylor will publish the whole proceedings as a salutary lesson to all concerned, and we hope this is the last act in this discreditable drama, which, but for the *tragic* element which might have developed in the ruin of Mr. Taylor, might well be called the "Comedy of Errors."

We should like to know what Sir Barnes Peacock, or the new Barrister Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, would say to Mr. Penn's proceedings.

VICE-REGAL COUNCIL.

(*From the Hurkaru, March* 12.)

THE Council met at Government House on Friday, the 9th March 1866.

INDIAN COMPANIES' BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the incorporation, regulation, and winding up of Trading Companies and other associations be taken into consideration. He said that this was a much more important measure than those which he had just introduced. It had had the good fortune of receiving the fullest approval of the public bodies to which it had been referred. Most of them had sent it back with an expression of their opinion that the Bill was desirable in the interests of the community, and that it should be passed with as much despatch as possible. There were two exceptions, not to the approbation expressed, but to the absence of suggestion. The British Indian Association had recommended that the Inspector who might be appointed under certain sections of the Bill to examine into the affairs of Joint Stock Companies should be bound to secrecy. The suggestion was founded on a sound idea, for it was not desirable that the Inspectors should gossip about the results of their inspection; but Mr. Maine was sorry to say that he thought it quite impracticable. The usual expedient for securing secrecy was an oath, but it was open to the objections to which all oaths were open, that they bound the conscience of the swearer little more than his sense of duty would have bound him already, and that as they were a burden on the conscience, they often prevented a scrupulous person from undertaking the duty for which he were most fitted. Mr. Maine thought, moreover, that the Association overrated the evils of publicity through the indiscretion of Inspectors. There was doubtless a point in the history of every trader or Company at which it was against their interest that the exact state of their affairs should be known. But by the very nature of the case, this point must have been passed before. Inspectors were appointed. Something must have occurred to throw doubt on the prosperity of the Company, or there would have been no inspection. If these doubts were unfounded, the sooner the truth was known the better for the Company. If there was ground for them, the time when everything would be divulged could not, under the circumstances, be far distant. Mr. Maine must add that, so far as England was concerned—he could not speak with confidence of India—the class of people employed on inspections were very little likely to betray confidence. They were professional accountants, and were no more in the habit of talking of the affairs of the Company whose books they examined, than medical men were in the habit of talking of the diseases of their patients. They made it a point of honour not to do so, and their business depended on their continued discretion. The Landholders' Association had called attention to an important point which had been much discussed by the Committee. They have observed on the risk to which policy-holders were exposed by the conversion under the Bill of Unlimited into Limited Life Insurance Companies. The Bill provided for the consent of a certain portion of the shareholders being obtained. But the Association remarked, with great truth, that the persons most interested were not the shareholders, but the policy-holders. Now Mr. Maine held strongly that where a Life Insurance Company had agreed to pay the amount secured on a policy on a certain contingency its liability being unlimited at the time of making the contract, it could not limit the liability either of the aggregate association or of the individual shareholders by simply registering itself as a limited Company. The shareholders remained responsible to the policy-holders to their last shilling or rupee. But it was true that the policy-holders were placed in a considerable practical difficulty. For from the moment of the conversion of an unlimited into a limited Company the policy-holder must either discontinue his payment of premiums, in which case his policy became void, or he must continue to pay these premiums to the limited Company; and in that case he would run much risk of being held by a Court of Justice to have accepted the security of the limited in lieu of that furnished by the unlimited Company. The Association had admitted the difficulty of finding a mode of obviating this injustice. To ask the consent of the policy-holders would be simply nugatory, for policies were generally held under trust, and the trustee would surely refuse his consent—indeed it would be his duty to do so. The case of an unlimited Life Insurance Company transmuting itself into a Limited Company, did not, so far as Mr. Maine could judge from the reports, appear to have occurred. But the case of two Companies amalgamating and of the policy-holders objecting to the new security was known to have happened; and it seemed that the only way in which they could protect themselves from constructive acquiescence in the liability of the new Company was by paying all their premiums under protest,—a most inconvenient course. But Mr. Maine thought that the practical requirements of the case were met by the amendment which the Committee proposed to introduce. The Committee proposed to provide that no Unlimited Life Assurance Company, existing at the date of [the passing of the Act, should be allowed to transmute itself into a Limited Liability Company. Practically the only Companies formed under the Act would be limited, for one of the great objects of the Act was to empower Natives to form Life Assurance Companies, which they would only enter into on condition of their liability being limited. The great majority of Insurance Companies now doing business in India were branches of English Associations incorporated under English law.

One point remained, to which he would call the attention of the Council, because it was a departure from the English Statute, though it was in harmony with the Indian Act of 1857 now proposed to be superseded. The obligation of showing a balance sheet and having the accounts audited was in the English Act part of Table A, and therefore could be waived by intending shareholders. But in India, considering the distance of many of the shareholders from the theatre of the Company's operations and their general incuriousness, Mr. Maine thought it should be made a positive duty incumbent on the Directors to show an annual balance sheet, and to submit to an annual audit. The Bill, therefore, followed Act XIX. of 1857 in requiring this, and it further made the omission to do so penal.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine said that he had an amendment to propose which was not on the List of Business. Section 65, which related to the recovery of penalties under the Act, incorporated by reference to Acts of the Indian Legislature. The Committee, however, had introduced at the end of the Bill a series of Sections providing expressly for the recovery of penalties. He therefore begged to move that Section 65 be omitted, and the necessary changes made in the numbers of the subsequent Sections.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine also moved that the Bill as amended be passed,

The motion was put and agreed to.

LETTERS FROM NOWSHERA.—No. VII.

FROM CAPTAIN TORTHORWOLD TO HIS BROTHER IN ENGLAND.

(*From the Pioneer, March* 12.)

NOWSHERA, 1ST MARCH 1866.

DEAR JACK.—Did you ever, in a weak moment of good nature, accept the management of Amateur Theatricals, and if so, did you not repent bitterly before your task was completed? Lately, I have been the unfortunate Manager of a Theatrical Company at this station, and I may safely say that I would sooner pass the rest of my life on the treadmill than again have to undergo the persecutions and torments of the last fortnight, during which period I have had to work as hard as a Drill Sergeant with no other reward than to be as well abused as Sir John Lawrence. If I sit down after breakfast to smoke a quiet pipe over the morning paper, my peaceful state of rest is disturbed by our Prima Donna, young Watkins, who, at the last moment, cannot quite make up his mind to sacrifice that appearance of mildew on his upper lip which he calls a moustache, and I have to exert considerable diplomacy before I can induce him to call in the barber. If I go out for a walk, Doddles, the short-of-memory, is certain to join me, and I am obliged to hear him repeating his part, every other sentence of which he omits. Then, after mess, instead of sitting down to a quiet game of whist by the comfortable fireside, it is necessary for me to attend rehearsal in a cold draughty Theatre, where I have to sit for hours, shivering all by myself in the boxes, whilst the actors go through their parts on the stage. It is my duty as manager to notice all faults, and to correct them at once on the spot; but if I tell Spoonbill that he must speak up in order to make his voice audible, he turns sulky, and endeavours to act as badly as possible; whilst to hint to Jorkins that his style is radically bad, would inevitably result in his quitting the stage altogether. Then, too, the jealousies, the bickerings, the quarrels that are always ready to burst out into flame, unless promptly stifled by the manager! Jorkins always insists on playing all the principal characters, he being the only one of our *troupe* who has acted in England "with real actresses, in the female parts, my boy," as he is always boasting in the green-room. But Spoonbill declares that Jorkins only acted supernumerary characters in England; that he is a horrible stick (this is true); and that he altogether spoilt our last performance ranting so much that the audience actually hissed him off the stage. (This also was true, but the audience in question was composed chiefly of Spoonbill's allies.) Then Babbieton, who is cast for the "Red Ruffian of Ramsgate" in the Melo-drama of *The Cinque Ports*, objects to that part, because in it he cannot wear his favourite costume of Charles the Second's time; whilst Blamire refuses point-blank to act the "Muff of Margate" in the same piece, unless he is allowed to kill the Red Ruffian instead of that person killing him, according to the author's intention. Then, when all these little difficulties have been successfully surmounted, there comes the greatest trouble of all, namely, to induce the amateurs to learn the words of their parts properly, and not to interpolate sentences of their own manufacture, a practice that invariably results in the break down on the night of public performance, when the interpolator's nerves become so flurried that he cannot invent the usual "gag," and, not knowing the real words of his part, he is obliged to have constant recourse to the prompter. Well, at last, rehearsals are concluded, everything is supposed to be ready for opening, each amateur declares that he knows his part thoroughly, the manager, with much fear and trembling, fixes the night for the first performance, a programme is sent off to the printer, and all trouble and botheration are supposed to cease for a while. But the poor manager soon finds that his cares and anxieties know no rest, for Jorkins falls sick at the last moment, and does not know whether he will be able to take his own part on the opening night; the oblivious Doddles gets dreadfully "spoony" on Bella Blinkers, and neglects his work altogether; the printer does not forward the play bills at the proper time, and has to be written to over and over again; it is discovered that the night of performance will be in Lent, and a thin house will of course be the result; and, finally, the scene-painter has gone out shooting for some bays, leaving his baronial castles, humble cottages, and romantic back-grounds half-unfinished. At last the performance takes place; if it be a great success, the actors gain immense credit for their exertions and great praise for their talents, but the poor hard-working manager is forgotten altogether; and it is only when the affair is a failure that his share is remembered, for then every soul in the Theatre, and out of it, throws the blame on the head of the unfortunate man, who has been working like a horse for the public good. Perhaps Jack, you will ask, "Why accept such an unenviable position as that of manager? to which I will reply, Quaker-like, by the query, "Why do amateurs act at all?" To this question, I cannot give an answer: I have trod the boards pretty often myself, and probably shall do so again, but, for the life of me, I cannot tell why I go to the trouble and expense of joining in these affairs, which, for a time, necessitate the forfeiture of the regularity, the comforts, and the pleasures of a man's life. Perhaps, we are led to act by the hopes of praise; perhaps, in some cases, vanity may have some thing to do with it; perchance, we may desire to distinguish ourselves in the eyes of those upon whom we particularly wish to make a favourable impression; may be, we think that a staff appointment may reward our histrionic merit (as has happened once or twice out here to my knowledge); be the inducement what it may, there's no doubt that a great fascination exists for some people in acting (as we sometimes see, by the way, in every-day life,) and it is seldom that any one drops the Drama who has once thoroughly taken it up. But the Lord deliver me from managership!

Had poor Sir Charles Wood been a modern edition of Caligula himself, his resignation of the Indian Secretaryship could not have been hailed with more universal pœans of gladness throughout this Oriental Empire of ours. He seems to have managed, somehow or other, to render himself personally obnoxious to every class of the Anglo-Indian community; and now our merchants, shop-keepers, soldiers, civilians, railway employés, indigo-planters, newspaper editors, missionaries, and loafers in general, join in singing a sincere *jubilate* at the downfall and extinction of their old Bogey. Of course great things are expected of the coming man, Lord de Grey, but I would not mind laying a trifle wager that there will be a howl against him before the expiration of the first year of official life; for we Anglo-Britons are very fickle in our political loves, very fond of new deities, and very apt to hack our idols to bits as soon as their gilt has become tarnished by wear and tear. Even Sir John Lawrence was for a time the object of public obloquy, and if he, with his very favourable antecedents, was not safe from detraction, what man in this world can expect to pass through a period of Indian official life without being vilified? I do not know why it happens that we Anglo-Indians are thus so very hasty in our judgments, and so very bitter in our opinions; perhaps this crankiness may result from torpid livers, or hot curries, or a multiplicity of "pegs," or the attacks of musquitoes, or prickly heat, or the list of other grievous annoyances amidst which we pass our lives; be the cause what it may, the fact remains that if Trajan the Good were to become our Viceroy, he would be the best-abused man in India before he had governed for a year.

Whether the advent of Lord Hartington to the War-Secretaryship will prevent that absolute domination of the Horse Guards, which has been the subject of complaint in the English papers, remains to be proved. He is a good man of business, and wonderfully well versed in all the details of the service: but he is rather young, and hardly has sufficient political standing to enable him to check any undue exercise of authority by the military powers that be. Lord Russell seems to have a partiality for youth: all his late appointments having been given to men who are just entering into the prime of life—Goschen, Hartington, Stansfeld, and Lord de Grey. Rather a novelty this, in a Whig of the "Rest-and-be-thankful" school, but the situation is rather exacting just at present, and the Ministry is too weak to bear the recruiting of its ranks from the ancient *noblesse* of their time-honoured originators of Reform.

There appears to be no doubt that a reduction of the army will take place shortly on a large scale, in which case the European portion of the forces in India will have to be reduced in proportion to the diminution of the reserve in England. But I sincerely hope that this will not take place until the over-grown native force has been brought within moderate bounds, instead of spreading over the whole country like a poison-shedding, deadly Upas tree, under the branches of which we sit sunning ourselves without giving a thought to the dangers of our position. In spite of the awful warning given by the mutiny, we appear to be drifting back into the old state of affairs, when the sepoy's loyalty was so believed in, that we boasted of our wonderful moral power which enabled us to rule over the country by the assistance of its own inhabitants. Then came the outburst; then we found that moral power was very weak when brought into contact with red-handed rebellion; then, for a time, we recognized the fact that we hold the country by force, and not by the special wish of its inhabitants; and, then, having arrived at this conclusion, we reduced the native army very greatly, whilst we more than doubled the European. Now, however, this is all changed: the native army "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished;" the European force has already been reduced, and is to be cut down still further; the sepoys' demeanour begins to remind one very unpleasantly of Jack Pandy's way of carrying himself before the mutiny; some of the Native States are by no means too well affected to our Government; the Russian influence is rapidly approaching our frontier; and, altogether, we have not too much safety, after all our self-congratulations. Certainly, it is almost impossible to keep up the European force out here at its present strength, the expense being too great for our financial resources, and the drain on the population of England being excessive. But I think that the dangers resulting from reduction might be guarded against in two ways: *firstly*, by a large diminution of the Native army; *secondly*, by the colonization of the Lower Himalayas by military settlers, holding their lands from the Government on military tenure. That a large number of time-expired men would willingly remain in India as settlers, if Government were to grant land on military tenure I feel assured; and I believe that by judiciously fostering such a scheme, there would result a great financial saving, a great insurance against the chances of another mutiny, and a relief to the drain on the physical resources of the mother-country. How this scheme might best be carried out, shall be the subject of the next letter from thy brother,

TOM TORTHORWOLD.

WILL THE MINISTRY STAND?

(*From the London Review, Feb.* 17.)

THREATENED men, it is said, live long, but the proverb is one of questionable authority. What is true of men is true of ministries. The revised and corrected new edition of the Russell-Gladstone Administration may possibly find favour with Parliament and the public, and that favour may continue for many sessions. But the reverse may also happen; and, if it cannot be predicted with confidence, at least it is certain that present indications tend that way. For the last week or so several independent Liberal Journals, indeed nearly all the leading organs of the party, except those which receive their inspiration immediately from official quarters, have expressed themselves in such a manner as to show their growing sense of the insecurity of the Government's position, and the possibility of its defeat and disruption at almost any moment. It is not exactly in the changes which have recently taken place in the composition of the Cabinet, and the distribution of public offices that any reason for alarm is seen. It was not too soon for Sir Charles Wood to consider himself *spectatum satis*; and it is probable that the Montgomerys, and Prinseps, and Eastwicks of the Indian Council will find Lord de Grey more ready to profit by the fruits of their experience than his predecessor was. It is a time, also, of comparative quiet in India, and there will be, perhaps, more safety in the decisions of a multitude of counsellors than in the overbearing influence of one mastering (not master) mind. The Liberals see with satisfaction a career affording many chances of distinction opened to Mr. Stansfeld; and if he can contrive to give less prominence to his affection for the Head Centre of the proto-Fenians of Italy, and will not allow himself to be ruffled by impertinent questions from the lively young spirits of the Opposition, touching the existence of Thugs or the exports of pale ale, there is no reason why the strong-winged water-fowl of Fulham should not breast with confidence the swelling tide of the Ganges. The great Parliamentary power of the house of Devonshire has a sort of right to be represented in the Cabinet, and Lord Hartington will be even more useful at the War Department as Secretary of State than he has been as Under-Secretary. That haw-haw *nonchalance* which Guardsmen consider the perfection of manner is possessed by his lordship in an eminent degree, and, combined with the authority of his very high rank and personal position, will be found most effective, not only in repressing the explosions of bumptious colonels in the Commons, but also in resisting and restraining the encroachments of the Horse Guards. Lord Hartington is a good man of business, and, if he can bring the economical talent of the noble Duke, his father, to bear upon the army estimates, the country will certainly have reason to feel indebted to him.

It is not so much, then, the men in the Government, considered as administrators, that any one objects to (except the malcontents who grudge them their places); but rather the hazy and hesitating policy by which their promised measures, and more especially the Reform Bill, appear to be characterized. Even in the matter of the Cattle Plague their councils have been marked by much indecision, and some of Mr. Lowe's strictures were not undeserved. No doubt the question of Reform is a difficult one to deal with. The so-called Liberal party consists of many very different sections of opinion. The interval is wide indeed between Mr. Lowe at one end and Mr. Bright at the other. It must be remembered that it was by "Liberal" votes Mr. Baines's Borough Franchise Bill was defeated just before the dissolution of the last Parliament. It is evident that Reform was made a hustings-cry at the last election by many men who used it (to borrow Mr. Gathorne Hardy's elegant simile) as a costermonger uses the carrot by which he draws on his donkey. When the majority of 70 or 80, which the elections gave the Liberal party, is analyzed, and the grain separated from the chaff, the number of sincere and thorough-going Reformers will not be found very considerable. The spirit of Palmerston was still in the ascendant at the late election, and many honourable members hoped, no doubt, that his mesmeric passes would be found, for a time at least, as potent as ever. They were pledged to a "well-devised"—a "well-considered"—measure of Reform. Just so; a measure, for instance, that it would take one or two sessions to "devise," and two or three other sessions to "consider." If by the end of that time some sort of a bill passed, at any rate they would not have bought their seats too dear. But Lord Palmerston died, and Lord Russell took his place. Mr. Bright's thunder was heard again at Birmingham and Rochdale, and his "beloved disciple," Mr. W. E. Forster, with the breath of the democracy of Bradford still hot upon him, was made Under-Secretary for the Colonies. It seemed likely that "extreme" opinions were going to prevail in the councils of the Government, and the "moderate" section of the party took the alarm. Hitherto, however, as far as the truth has been permitted to appear, Lord Russell still bids for Mr. Bright's support. The borough franchise is to be reduced to a £6 standard; so much seems certain. But whether this standard is to be fixed by rating or rental seems still undetermined, though upon that it depends whether the measure in this respect is to be a real improvement or a perfect delusion.

It is perfectly well understood that the members of the new Parliament in general are in no hurry to be sent back to their constituents. Many of them have paid some thousands of pounds for the privilege of a seat in the House, and the richest men do not like to be too often called upon to repeat that process. This introduction of a Reform Bill in the very beginning of a new Parliament—an article, too, really made to "shave" and not merely to "sell"—is anything but pleasant to them. Still more uncomfortable is it when Mr. Bouverie (of course with the most innocent intentions) protests against a mere lowering of the franchise, exposes with incontrovertible reasoning the glaring anomalies in the distribution of representatives, and denounces beforehand as an imposition and a mistake any Reform Bill that does not address itself to this important branch of the question. Members grow more and more uneasy, vote the whole business a nuisance, and, the question seeming to present the alternative whether they are to turn out of office a Government in which none of themselves are likely for a long time to find places, or magnanimously submit in a short time to the loss of their seats in Parliament, the instinct of self-preservation is naturally uppermost. It need not, therefore, occasion much surprise if the Government find themselves one of these days in such a minority, no matter on what question, as to make them decline to keep office any longer.

If such an issue is inevitable we must be prepared to resign ourselves to it. It will not be without its advantages. The leaven of Whig insincerity has too long and too largely corrupted the lump of Liberalism, and it is only in opposition that a wholesome and the permanent corrective can be applied. There are men in the Government whose earnest desire is to extend the privileges of the Constitution to the mass of their countrymen, and to deny to no class or creed the rights due to them as citizens of the same commonwealth. There are others who have the names of Reform and Progress on their lips, but in their hearts the narrowest oligarchical exclusiveness, and a contempt for the people they have so long duped and cheated. Let them take heed in time lest the donkey, baulked of the carrot, should snap off the hand that holds it. In opposition the whole party should take counsel together, purify its aims, and define its views. Great questions await and press for solution—questions which ought to have been and would have been adjusted long ago, if the men who had made use of them as party-cries, to snatch an advantage from their political opponents, had not, the moment that end was gained, recalled their pledges in indecent haste, and belied their recent declarations. It is one-and-thirty years since Sir Robert Peel was turned out of office on the Appropriation Clause, and though the party that displaced him has been in power for the greater part of that time, the question of the Irish Establishment has never been raised by them, except with the evident intention of marking some theoretical distinction between themselves and the Tories, which has been found to have no existence in fact. The same thing is true, to a great extent, of the Reform question, and we do not expect to find it settled until the conviction of that truth sinks deeply and rests immovably in the minds of the people.

SENSATION HARPIES.

(*From the London Review, Feb.* 17.)

THE most remarkable deed in connection with the preservation of life from shipwreck that has been recorded in the annals of the present century, and, perhaps, in those of all time, was that of Grace Darling, who, early on the misty and tempestuous morning of September 7, 1838, with the sole aid of her father, and in a common boat, rescued eight men and one woman from the wreck of the *Forfarshire* steamer. The conduct of this girl of twenty-three, both at the time of the event and during the more trying period that made her the theme of just celebrity, was in perfect accordance with the poetical beauty of her name. Like the similarly sweetly-named Florence Nightingale, Grace Darling proved herself to be "a perfect woman;" and, in the true ingrained nobility of her nature, rose immeasurably superior to those petty vulgarisms and teapot presentations of which she was made the subject. Even the outermost of the Farn islands and her own veil of modesty could not hide her from the unwelcome attentions of an obtrusive public, who struggled to her presence much in the same way that the hundred and eighty *novi homines* of the faithful Commons jostled each other in their selfish strife for precedence at the bar of the House of Lords, and their desire to obtain foremost places from which to have a good look at the Queen. But the Longstone Rock was too remote and difficult of access for the common mob, who yearned to have their stare at the heroine, and to be able to say with their betters that they too had set eyes on Grace Darling. And, in this nation of shopkeepers, nothing is ever demanded without some sort of agents rising up to promise a supply. But, beyond all gifts of teapots and watches, the publicity that sought to vulgarize Grace Darling's heroism had surely reached its culminating point when the sensation harpies, in the shape of London theatrical managers, swooped down upon her on that far-off Longstone, and sought to foul and defile her deed to their own greedy purposes. To their grovelling minds it seemed as though they asked but a small thing of her; for they did not require her to speak, but merely to sit for three minutes in a sham boat, pitching by the machinist's art on a canvas sea; and for this she would be paid a princely sum at more than one theatre. To have accepted such offers would have secured a fortune to a girl in her humble position of life. But Grace Darling, true to herself, would not drag her name and fame through the dirt; she shrank from being gaped at by a mob, and she recoiled from the harpies' proposals, thereby retaining her exalted position of a true heroine, instead of degrading herself to the low level of a sorry actress of burlesque.

Her world-renowned deed, her conduct, and the modest manner in which she preserved intact the virgin purity of her fame when it was so powerfully assailed by sensation harpies, have been forcibly recalled to our memory by the way in which a portion of the nineteen survivors of the *London* have permitted themselves to be seized upon by the sensation harpies of the present day. The features of King, the coxswain of the port cutter, and of the rest of the crew that escaped in it, have already been familiarized to us by carte-de-visit portraits, extensively advertised and largely displayed in the windows of dealers in photographic novelties. But, not resting satisfied with this recognised method of satisfying the public curiosity, King and five of his fellow seamen have hired themselves out to be stared at each night, for ten minutes, by an East-end theatrical audience. For the last fortnight the daily papers, in their advertisements of the metropolitan places of entertainment, have shown us that six persons who so lately trod the planks of the *London* steamship, do not shrink from treading the boards of a London theatre, in order to satisfy the craving appetite for novelty of a vulgar mob. At the Britannia Theatre, Hoxton, not only are its audience treated with a pantomime, and the respective performances of "Olmar, the king of gymnasts," and "Johnny Day, the champion walker, aged 9½ years," but also to the sight of "Mr. John King," who, with five survivors from the wrecked steamship *London*, will appear on the stage." Whether they do anything more than walk on the stage and then walk off it again after they have stood awhile to be looked at, we are not told, nor are we curious to know. But to think of the heartrending horrors of that terrible catastrophe, and then to reflect that, "within a month, a little month," one-third of its survivors can thus seek the glare of the footlights and the cheap applause of a theatre jars sadly on the feelings, and tends to associate the closing grandeur of the solemn tragedy with the obtrusive vulgarities of burlesque. Yet ought we harshly to condemn King and his associates for this pantomimic transformation from pathos to bathos? and should we scorn their inability to appreciate their true position, or resist the temptation of thrusting themselves forward as the melo-dramatic heroes of the hour? Ought we not rather to pity them for having fallen into the clutches of the sensation harpies, who, out of that terrible shipwreck, could see their way to a good stroke of business with their own peculiar garbage? No doubt, ere this, some very pretty pickings have been made from King and his comrades.

Now, it was all very well for men like Sayers and Heenan to show themselves in public, and to make what market they could out of their late encounter; for besides being the genuine heroes of the Farnborough fight, they had unusual muscular developments to parade; thews, sinews, belts, badges, and medals to exhibit; and, finally, they engaged in a harmless bout of fisticuffs, from which the delighted spectators could form a slight idea of the thwackings and sledge-hammer hits of their actual contest. In all this there was nothing very unreasonable, however vulgar it might be. But the group of sailors who nightly appear on the stage of the Britannia Theatre are merely ordinary people, who have gone through an extraordinary peril, from which they were mercifully delivered. In fact, according to the testimony of young Edwards, the gallant midshipman, King and his fellow-performers would never have been spared for their theatrical engagement, had they not, at a critical moment, successfully practised a *ruse*, thus described in Master Edwards' evidence at the official inquiry on February 5:—

"When the port cutter in which they left the ship was being lowered, about twenty persons were standing round, waiting to get in; and, fearing that the boat would be swamped, King, Daniels, &c., persuaded them to go away, and try to get out the remaining iron pinnace. As soon as they were got fairly away, King and Daniels jumped into the port cutter and pushed her off with her nineteen passengers."

The young midshipman jumped from the mizen-shrouds into the boat as it was being pushed off; and then, with an old head on his young shoulders, at once took measures to prevent the crew from making themselves drunk with the three bottles of brandy that had been placed on board. The captain's fears had already set the same way, and had led him to dissuade Mrs. Owen from entering the boat, because "there might be drunken sailors on board." Now, self-preservation is undoubtedly a leading law of nature, and no one will grudge to King and his stage comrades any notoriety they may seek to gain from their wonderful deliverance. A living dog is often accounted better than a dead lion. The saved boat's crew, obeying natural instincts, made a desperate clutch at life; and they succeeded in an attempt as hazardous as that, wherein he, who was clinging midway up the face of a sea-washed cliff, had to leap out to the dangling rope that had swung away from his grasp. The boat's crew were saved, and its coxswain and five of his companions testify their thankfulness by a "starring" engagement at the Britannia Theatre as the heroes of the *London*. Alas! its truest heroes were those whom their fellow men will never more see—its captain, its third officer, young Angel, and all on board who died at their posts of duty, whether that duty was to pace the deck, to stand by the engine, to pray with the prayerful, or to clasp the wife or child in a last embrace. And there was the actor, too—not the amateur star-like "Mr. John King and the five survivors"—but the real, professional actor, playing his last part, and that the hero; working, so long as labour seemed to be not in vain; and then, waiting with calm composure, well knowing that the great tragedy was nearing its close, that the last scene of all was come, and that the dark curtain of Eternity was about to fall and to leave him behind the scenes of mortality. He, too, even in death, has been seized upon by the sensation harpies, and the waxen effigy of the stately presence of Mr. G. V. Brooke has been added to the Tussaud Valhalla, in company with Charlotte Winsor Southey, and all the latest novelties in murder and horror.

Where is this harpyism to end? Even the Lambeth Work-house janitor, "Daddy," is not too insignificant for a prey. The amateur "casual" gives him a fleeting fame, and the harpies, scenting it from afar, quickly swoop upon him. For five shillings—the pauper's crown alike of victory and rejoicing—"Daddy" is carried off to be photographed; and his captors spread his fame abroad by advertisements. And to this complexion we have come at last! No album is complete without "Daddy"! People who would not touch the real "Daddy" with a pair of tongs will now place that "kind old man," that "benevolent old man," in their carte-de-visite album of "celebrities." Is not this enough "to outrage high heaven," and to make us emulate King Lear himself in wild apostrophes and rash denunciations? And it is with such garbage as this that the sensation harpies would disgust us! Yet, perchance, "Daddy" himself is somewhat of a victim. Out of the five shillings for which he sold himself, he made two days of holiday, and then returned to his workhouse post, but only to "discharge himself" the next day. And now it turns out that the "benevolent old man" has been engaged to take a non-speaking part in that "new sensation drama, 'The Casual Ward; or, Workhouse Life,'" which has been produced at the Marylebone Theatre, with "great scenic effects," in which, we suppose, "Daddy's" celebrated bath is included. Verily, what with dramas, carte-de-visites, wax figures, and stage appearances, our sensation harpies glut themselves on the heroes of the hour.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HORSE ACCOUTREMENT.

(*From an International Affair, in Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*)

MR. FITZPATRICK rode the same sturdy little galloway upon which he had met me the evening of my arrival. A beautiful black Arabian of fourteen hands bore Daisy's saddle. The Captain's horse was a large chestnut gelding, containing undoubted Eclipse blood, full of fire, without a superfluous ounce of fat on him; but with that convex neck and perpendicular action of the fore-legs which could not fail to set at ease any American horseman who proposed to match him with a first-class animal capable of keeping down to his work. Beautiful as Inkermann was in all his outlines he was only a parade horse after all, for he had never learned to economize his time and strength by sticking close to the ground. The Captain's face brightened as he looked at my Cholooke. He said nothing; but I could see that he had as little fear of my animal as I of his. Even Miss FitzPatrick could not entirely conceal her disappointment at the looks of my horse. I laughed inwardly to witness the impression produced by poor Cholooke's ewe-neck and general democratic bearing. I saw that if I had been a betting man, and chosen to take advantage of the Captain's inexperience, I could have booked my horse against his for a race of any description, taking odds of one hundred to one. Both he and I carefully avoided any reference to each other's beasts, and devoted ourselves to the praise of Miss FitzPatrick's Arabian. We were equally reticent regarding each other's accoutrements. My own was a modification of the Mexican saddle, relieved of all the weight necessary on the rugged mountain roads of the Pacific coast, but superfluous in older and smoother countries. The Captain's saddle was the slippery little pad universally used in England, with stirrups hung two inches forward of their proper position, and those polished irons which seem constructed for the special purpose of insecurity both to foot and seat. The Captain's head-gear was complicated as the rigging of a man-of-war, comprising snaffle, curb, and martingale. I had neither of these but the first. Through a splendid avenue of old oaks, whose foliage was so luxuriant that the sun had not yet kissed the dew off the grass beneath, our cavalcade set off from the porch, preceded by the red-headed urchin Shaugh, riding a ragged little pony, with all the sense of importance shown by a drum-major or a brigadier of home-guards. The royal breadth of our road permitted us to ride abreast, Miss FitzPatrick going between the Captain and myself, while her father occupied the place on my left hand. The elder gentleman took a great interest in my accoutrements, and I found real pleasure in explaining them to a veteran horseman whose long experience had only made him more tolerant of unfamiliar things. Mr. F. P.: "Doesn't your horse fret under the weight of that saddle?" Myself: "Not at all. The saddle I used in Mexico weighs at least ten pounds heavier than this, but my horse never suffered from a chafe. It's entirely a matter of training and good care. If you never allow your horse to stand for an hour without taking off his saddle, and watch your blanket to see that it don't wrinkle—if on stopping for the night you sponge his back with tepid water and a trifle of Castile soap, a well-trained animal will average his thirty miles a day over our roughest California roads for six successive weeks without the least abrasion of the skin or any loss of condition through fretting." Mr. F. P.: "But what advantage does your saddle offer to compensate for any greater weight?" Myself: "The extra weight is a mere concomitant of greater comfort and safety to the rider. The American saddle is the invention of a people who live in the saddle, and its characteristics are simply on the principle of making home happy. Nothing could be more tiresome than an English saddle on a long march. The back of my saddle, as you see, rises so high and preserves such correct anatomical curves that all strain on the sacral vertebræ is done away with. This high pommel is not only the most convenient peg on which to hang the coil of my lariat, (as you now observe,) but in climbing the steeper passes of the Sierra I found the greatest relief to my horse and myself result from leaning far forward with this pommel as a support. I have slept on it, in safe districts, for three miles at a time. When we come to your miniature pampas you will see another important use for it as soon as I have thrown my lasso." The Captain: "Bute how about those grotesque stirrups?" Myself: "They are the only stirrups. Look at them while I demonstrate." (I drew my foot out of the nigh-stirrup and raised the latter for inspection) "The frame, you see, is a tough hoop of young hickory bent into the proper shape. This is elastic—no shock can break it; it is so roomy that the least touch releases the foot from it; yet the surface in contact with my boot-sole is either artificially corrugated or left so rough in the making that the wildest horse on earth could not dislodge my foot from it. For still further security this short shoe, or toe, constructed of the stoutest hide, is firmly attached to the hickory. With such a shoe no experienced horseman could by any possibility foul his ankle." The Captain: "Experienced horsemen in England are not in the habit of fouling their ankles with our stirrup." Daisy: "Yet you remember how brother sprained himself by getting his foot quite through. Poor fellow; he could not leave the house for a month afterward; and he was always called one of the finest horsemen in the country." The Captain; "Oh, aw, yes; I do know that there are exceptions to every rule. But I must believe that the security of our stirrup is just about absolute where the rider knows his business." Myself: "For a short pleasure-ride I will acknowledge it comparatively secure. Even in the Park there is great danger. I've known numerous people throw or slipped off, to be dragged several miles by their stirrup. I've seen one person instantly killed by having his horse fall under an attack of staggers. Not being able to release his foot he was crushed like an egg-shell." Daisy: "Your stirrups hang very differently from Captain Trevannion's. At first I thought they had got awry by accident." Myself: "Yes; mine hang exactly from the middle of the saddle; the Captain's are about two inches forward of that line." Mr. F. P.: "What's the advantage of your arrangement?" Myself: "It is one of the fundamental matters which distinguish our New World school of horsemanship. Without our stirrup neither this method of suspension nor our American riding-school would be practicable. All our English cousins laugh at the idea of their stirrup not being secure, though none of us need rummage his memory any great length of time to recal cases where it has killed or maimed the skilfulest riders. Now see the mutual dependence of all the pieces of our accoutrements, and of these with the schools. The slippery little disk of the English stirrup-iron is so difficult to keep in constant *rapport* with the foot that you are obliged to remedy the matter by throwing it forward out of the line of the rider's body, and shortening the stirrup-leather until his leg acts like an oblique brace. This arrangement, by increasing the pressure of the foot, renders the stirrup somewhat safer, but at the expense of grace and ease. When a rider rises in the stirrup he must be perpendicular over his centre of gravity. To recover this position the English rider is compelled to bend so far forward that he looks like a man in pain crouched over to such a degree that a shrewd Yankee boy whom I brought over with me to attend to Cholooke used to compare him to 'a monkey on the top of a meetin'-house.' Now look at the effect of these individual errors upon the school of the horseman. Every time that his horse rises the rider makes a voluntary down-stroke with his feet, giving people who see him a painful, sympathetic, or a ludicrous impression. If ever a man worked his passage it is he. Beholding him I am possessed of all the emotion I was just referring to—*plus* another of indignation at the people who are willing to tire out both their own and their horse's backs by doing for themselves the work which would be purely automatic if they would only study nature and common sense. Who can see the race-pictures of this country without a sort of mirthful anger at the people who talk horse more elaborately and constantly than any on earth, yet ride with their knees tucked up under their chins and their bodies bent double?" The Captain: "Aw! I say, Mr. FitzPatrick, what a pity that it has never occurred to her Majesty to employ Mr. Von Haarlem as private tutor for the Horse Guards, eh?" Myself: "'What shall he do who cometh after the king?' I'm afraid that another American not long ago got the inside track for that position." I now smiled a superior smile myself, as I added: "I suppose you have heard of Mr. Rarey?" Miss F. P.: "Do you disapprove of rising in the saddle, then? I have always supposed that it was the true scientific method—indeed, greatly superior to the style of sitting close, both in point of grace and of relief to horse and rider." The Captain: "Aw! Americans are generally dyspeptic, and their doctors advise them, I've been told, to let themselves be jolted like a sack of corn." Myself: "I invariably rise in my stirrups, but not in the English fashion. My method is purely automatic: I make my stirrups lift me instead of giving them a separate kick at each lift of my horse. You see that my stirrups hang perpendicularly in the line of my body. I let the leathers out until they lack only about an inch and a half of the length of my leg. If they were of exactly that length I should be literally standing in my stirrups, as upright as if I were on the ground; indeed, as you may notice, that is my apparent posture now. In fact, however, were I now to stand in my stirrups there would be about one hand-thickness between me and the saddle. This inch and a half discrepancy I distribute through the three joints of the ankle, the knee, and the hip, bending each of them half an inch out of the rectilinear, and putting a slight but permanent tension into the flexor muscles of each. My foot-hold being as secure as if my sole were nailed to the stirrup, furnishes a point of attachment to a triple series of delicate springs. Nothing in the useful arts is so perfect for its purpose as this arrangement provided by nature for him who knows how to use it. As my horse lifts, his momentum communicates itself upward in the line of my body. Were the stirrup in front of me it would either merely flex my knee, leaving my body to receive the full jolt; put a most inordinate strain on my knee if I stiffened that joint sufficiently to lift my body—a strain quite unendurable for any protracted period, and analogous to holding out one's own weight at arm's-length; or compel me to restore my relations to the centre of gravity by throwing my trunk forward into the ungraceful attitude I referred to a little while ago, and rise by a separate impulse at every lift of my horse. According to the American arrangement the jolt is absorbed by three successive springs meeting it in the line of their greatest elasticity; and thus by the time it reaches my body it is practically annihilated. I exaggerated when I spoke of the distance between me and my saddle as a hand's thickness. A man in constant practice, even with the hardest trotting horse, need not make the slightest perceptible rise. He only anticipates his saddle, does not get away from it. But I am ashamed of myself, I have been giving you a sermon where I only meant an explanation. You must know that reformers and lecturers are an indigenous growth in my country. Besides, if I have an enthusiasm in the world it's for a trotting horse." Miss F. P.: "I'm sure nobody's tired of your sermon. I could be preached to about horses all day long—couldn't I, Hadji?" And she patted the neck of her beautiful black Arab, who turned his head around to rub against her hand like a petted cat. Mr. F. P.: "But why cultivate trotting horses? Is there any reason beyond the preservation of a fancy stock, like pouter pigeons, or half-lop rabbits?" The Captain: "Just what I was going to ask myself—aw!" Myself: "In America a gentleman is expected to ride a trotting horse—at least to know how; and the comparative difficulty of acquiring the art to sit a trotter gracefully no doubt makes it the fashion. But I also believe that it is easier for the horse on long stretches to trot than to canter or gallop. In the latter gaits a great deal of the animal's energy is wasted in perpendicular motion, which does not help his journey forward a particle. Of course a horse can run much faster than he can trot, but he can trot much longer than he can run. The closer he sticks to the ground the less muscular energy does he throw away, and the less does he pound his forefeet. It seems to me that style and economy are both on the side of the trotting horse."

OUR CARRIAGE-HORSES.

(*From All the Year Round, Feb.* 10.)

WHEN the carriage is launched, the next step is to horse it properly, and provide the harness and coachman, on which the completeness of the turn-out will depend.

But, before driving away, there is one important point that has been altogether omitted, and that is the best way of paying for Our carriages. There are three well-accepted ways of dealing with a coach-builder. You may buy out and out; you may purchase by three equal annual instalments; or you may hire for a certain term, generally three years, with the privilege of having a new carriage at the end of the term; you may also, of course, hire by the month or year. In hiring, or as it is commonly called jobbing, a carriage, the builder is liable for all repairs except accidents; hence the reason that the system has grown in favour in London and many large towns.

For those who live near a coach-builder, who have an expensive carriage like a brougham, barouche, a sociable, or chariot in constant use, to whom appearance is of importance, who have no time to look into details and would not understand them if they did, there is no arrangement so comfortable as a first-class "job." A carriage, if not the same carriage, is always at command, it is fresh and in the fashion, and the annoyance of annual coach-builder's bill of incomprehensible items, and an amount settled by the conscience of your coachman, is altogether avoided. Fashionable physicians and ladies of fortune are good specimens of the classes to whom the system is invaluable. The one is protected from trouble and uncertain expense, and the other from certain imposition. It is not unfrequent for those who keep only one carriage to arrange to have a close one in winter, and an open one in the summer months.

The prices for jobbing vary according to the customer and the carriage, but broughams may be had at from thirty to fifty pounds a year.

The division of price into three annual payments is in part a system of credit which was brought into extensive practice by the late eccentric Dick Andrews (the friend of the P. and O., the virtual founder of Southampton Docks), for the benefit of country gentlemen with incomes, and without ready money to spare. He applied the system to all sorts of conveyances, from the smallest pony carriage to the most expensive one. The seller on this system limits the credit he gives; the purchaser has only to take care that what he buys is intended to last, and not tacked together for three years' wear. For those who can keep in check the coachman's propensity for running to the coachmaker whenever a screw is loose, who have a dry, well-ventilated, weather tight coach-house within reach of frequent inspection, and who only require a carriage for pleasure purposes, or which comes to the same thing, are not expected to appear in the height of polish, varnish, bloom, and fashion, the cheapest plan is to purchase for cash the work of a conscientious builder—and these are to be found in town and country—men who not only put a carriage together with first-rate wood and ironwork, but spare time for seasoning, and give quality in paint and varnish.

The wear and tear of a well-built brougham or family carriage, if properly taken care of, is, with the exception of the wheels, practically unlimited; and one which is regularly used and regularly cleaned will wear longer than one shut up for months in a close coach-house.

Mr. Starey, of Nottingham, has published a framed set of instructions for the care of a carriage, which should be hung up in every coachman's room.

To horse suitably is much more difficult than to buy a carriage, because horses cannot be made to order. The first point is to know what you want. Suppose it is a brougham promised to be ready in the course of two months. Your first brougham! Is it to be ornamental, or useful, or both? Does a lady only require it to take her into the Park, on a round of visits every afternoon in the season, and through a course of shopping? or is it to be a family vehicle to hold all the children, and crawl out on constitutionals as a sort of nursery on wheels? Again, is it intended for country use and long expeditions, to run morning and evening several miles to and from a railway station, or to convey a quartogenarian fox-hunter fifteen or sixteen miles to cover? Is it a general practitioner going his mill-horse rounds in Peckham or Clapham, the physician in whom duchess-mothers put their trust? When this point is settled, the choice can be made with more or less difficulty, in proportion to the degree of perfection required. Useful animals, strong, slow, and steady, with no pretensions to beauty, sufficiently sound for all practical purposes, and other useful animals active and fast, but without that action which is in horses what style is in women, are always plentiful, and to be purchased by those who know how to go to market at somewhere between thirty and sixty pounds apiece. For a horse may be serviceable in harness without being sound or even safe in saddle. A one-eyed horse may go very grandly, and a horse touched in the wind will not always make a noise in his trot; besides, harness hides many blemishes and original defects. A pig-eyed coffin head or a rat tail and mangy mane will seriously depress the price of an animal otherwise perfect.

A brougham horse should be long and low, full-barrelled, and from fifteen hands two inches to three at most, with a broad chest, lofty crest, a broad back—if rather hollow it is no objection—a flowing mane and full tail well carried, showing altogether a combination of breeding and power, and, above all, with grand, stately, regular, machine-like forward action all round, each foot keeping time as truly as Signor Costa's baton. Not flourishing his fore-legs about in mock movement like the black brutes that draw hearses; but while champing the bit, arching the neck, and bending the knees at seven or eight miles an hour, able to do twelve at a pinch. For although the brougham is not intended, when drawn by one horse, to be rattled along like a hansom cab, there are times when an appointment has to be kept, or a railway train caught, or a dinner party delayed, and then it is very provoking to have your coachman whipping, and your two-hundred-guinea-animal see-sawing like a rocking-horse, up and down, "all action and no go."

A fine brougham horse is worth from a hundred to two hundred guineas; anything beyond being a fancy price, paid either for a very extraordinary animal, or more likely by a very rich man to a great dealer who happens to have the sort of animal he at that moment fancies. It is a great mistake to dwarf a brougham by a too large horse continually pulling the fore wheels off the ground.

Carriage-horses of the highest class, not less than sixteen hands high, well matched in size, shape, colour, and action, perfectly broken and seasoned to town, will fetch from three hundred to six hundred guineas, and barouche horses not quite so powerful, and very highly bred, and an inch less, will fetch about the same prices.

Bays, browns, and dark chesnuts are the favourite colours; greys are out of fashion and scarcely to be found of the first class. Indeed, there are only two grey thorough-bred stud-horses, and the majority of first-class carriage-horses are bred from thorough-bred sires. Grey is generally a job-master's, not a gentleman's colour.

In all expensive harness-horses, the first qualification is action. Without action, the greatest symmetry is of little value; and with perfect action, many defects may be passed over. But this rare and costly quality—which is seen in its degree in a select number of pairs returning from a royal Drawing-room, and in Paris, whence a few orders to English dealers come every year, requires for its preservation almost as much care as a tenor singer's voice or a tea-taster's palate. It is essentially an ornamental luxury, which will be entirely spoiled by anything like useful work. To develop it in perfection, the coachman must be a genius in his way, with fingers as delicate and sympathetic as Monsieur Sainton, or whoever is the violinist of the day; so that as his high-couraged horses rush forward, at each step he imperceptibly suspends them in the air. Having, then, the artist in the cauliflower-wig, the instruments must be always in tune, and therefore above their work, stuffed with corn and beans, and just enough exercise to keep down fever. A very short season of steady, regular, day-by-day morning concerts, afternoon visits, and Park drives, will reduce five hundred guinea action down to two hundred. This is a fact it is very difficult to make ladies understand. The best illustration will be found in the system of an Anglo-Hungarian count, who was a few years ago celebrated for the magnificence of his equipages and the beauty and action of his harness-horses. His secret was not only in buying horses of splendid action, that many of greater wealth could do, but in always having his pairs above their work: for that end he had six horses to do the duty of three. The pair that excited murmurs of admiration in the Park or at a Chiswick or Sion House fete one day, rested the next, with one hour's exercise in a break; and if any one horse showed the least symptom of flagging, he was at once sent off to holiday in a loose box at a Willesden farm.

To return to the brougham. Builders have of late years produced carriages light enough for small blood-horses: but, as a rule, for comfortable riding without noise, a very light brougham is a mistake, and power, always with action, should be the characteristic of the single brougham horse. When a brougham is required to travel long distances and fast, a pair of quick-stepping blood-horses, of from fourteen hands two inches to fifteen hands, look best, work best, and need not cost more than one full-sized animal. They are equally suited for a Stanhope phaeton or waggonette in fine weather, and, if well chosen, may also be ridden.

In the old times, when carriages were as heavy as vans, and roads a foot deep in clay, it was rightly considered that harness destroyed the true action of saddle-horses, because as they drew they threw themselves forward to add their weight to the power of their muscles, and thus assumed the most objectionable form for a riding-horse. But with a smooth road and a light carriage, a pair of horses find the weight behind them mere play, and trot along with heads proudly carried—rather improved than otherwise, from the steadiness of their pace, and the true action of the reins in the hands of a good coachman. The most difficult task, next to suiting a royal or millionaire duke's stage-coach with a team of giants, is to obtain a pair for a lady's Park phaeton. They must match exactly in every respect; they must be beautiful, with thorough-bred heads, flowing manes, and Arab-like flags; they must have high courage and light mouths; they must be indifferent to drums, banners, glancing bayonets, and Punch and niggers they must treat with contempt, yet, boiling over with life, ready to start away at the lightest touch. They must look like fiery dragons and be docile as spaniels; while they seem to glance fire from beneath their flowing fore-locks, they must obey the slightest touch of the lovely and impassive driver's little hands. This is perfection, and such a pair will command a fabulous price. At the last horse-show at the Agricultural Hall, three hundred guineas were offered and refused for a pair of ponies thirteen hands high.

There are some ladies, and of high position, too, who affect fast trotters of a wiry useful kind, and others who condescend to large old-fashioned carriage-horses; but these are abuses of the privilege of the sex, and of the Park phaeton, which is essentially a lady's carriage, ruled by a sceptre in the shape of a parasol whip, to which nothing stout or masculine should be attached, except a groom or two—very spare, silent, middle aged, and perfectly dressed. There is one occasion in which ornament and utility may be gracefully combined in the lady's phaeton, that is, when with wheels of a larger diameter than for the Park, and the dragons exchanged for a pair that can "step and go," the lady steers her lord to covert-side, and after leaving him unfolded from a chrysalis of coats in all the glories of scarlet and white, on his hunter, follows the chase along convenient roads, like a good fairy, with an amply stored basket for the refreshment of hungry and thirsty fox-hunters. Such sights and scenes are not amongst the least charms of hunting in the "Shires."

There is a class of horses which brings immense prices when needed, but are very unsaleable at other times. The enormous animals, seventeen to eighteen hands high, used by Royalty on state occasions. Our English Queen requires grandeur without any exhausting pace; but the Emperor of the French is always a customer at four or five hundred guineas for a horse as near eighteen hands high as possible, that can trot about fourteen to sixteen miles an hour, while seeming to do only ten, for drawing state-carriages of monstrous weight said to be bullet-proof.

The hire of a pair of carriage-horses is from 70*l.* to 100*l.* a year, the latter being the outside figure; and nearly as much is charged for the season of five months. For these sums a pair of horses are always at the disposal of the hirer, who feeds them and pays all expenses. But although he pays nominally for a pair, he really has the use of at least three, as one will frequently be sick or unfit in some way for work. Large carriage-horses are so difficult to find sound, require such careful seasoning before fit for London work, and are always so subject to accident, that men of fixed, even of large, means prefer jobbing because it is a certain way of being always served at a limited expense. Many jobmasters will also feed at an additional fixed charge, delivering the fodder weekly. Under such arrangements, it is as well to job the coachman too. A brougham horse may be had for about 40*l.* a year.

The system is decidedly economical for all ladies and busy men who do not care for the individual animal, and consider a carriage merely a machine for locomotion.

There are a few points worth remembering by those who decide to buy their first pair or a single horse. Aged horses, if sound in legs and wind, are the best for harness, because they are seasoned and safe from a variety of ailments and diseases incident to juvenile horseflesh. Some of the finest horses in London are sixteen and seventeen years old. An organised system of tampering with the teeth in the breeding-counties, makes all three-year olds seem four, and all four seem five. An honest seven or nine or ten, with good legs and wind, is cheaper than a dishonest five. Few veterinary surgeons can detect the deception. It takes at least six months to break an average pair of well-bred horses, or a single brougham horse, fresh from the country, to town use, although many go well in six weeks

A horse that has once kicked or lain down in harness is never safe. Some horses will only go double, some will only go single, and some will never go safely in harness at all. Courage is an essential quality in a harness-horse. A riding-horse sometimes walks and sometimes canters. A harness-horse should stand stock still, and yet be always ready to trot and trot on gently pulling at the bit, without ever requiring the whip. The slug is even more dangerous in the streets than the hard puller. As a rule, horses regularly worked in town become quiet, probably from being occupied by a multiplicity of sights and sounds. Those to whom horses are a necessity, and economy is an object, may purchase exceedingly good-looking useful animals, with some unimportant defects, at a low price at the end of the season.

Harness is the next consideration after the horse, and in that article there is no middle way. The best only is worth having, however plain. The best leather and the best workmanship are by far the cheapest in the end; besides, your life may depend on the soundness of a buckle or the strength of a strap. Brass mountings wear better than silver, but are more difficult to keep bright; the latter, however, plated on white metal, have been so much improved, that they are very durable. Where shafts are used the open Tilbury tug, into which the shafts drop, instead of being poked through a hole, are an old approved arrangement. Patents in connexion with harness are innumerable, but scarcely any of real use. White's far superseding the buckles of traces and tugs by a flatcovered slide, with a peg instead of the buckletongue, is admirable, from its utility and simplicity. It is almost impossible to alter a trace-buckle without a long struggle; but with White's patent the operation may be performed instantaneously, and this is often of importance when changing a carriage, or when a horse falls. In single harness, a strong kicking-strap is indispensable with even the quietest horses; and get a breaker to show you how to put it on, as it may be so fitted as to be either useless or liable to snap with the first effort of a violent horse. It is an excellent plan to drive a young horse with a double set of reins, one to the check, and the other to the lowest bar; for if he pulls and you drive him constantly on the bar, his mouth becomes dead; but on the other plan he may be brought to cease pulling, and go pleasantly, as all horses should, in single harness, on the check. This wrinkle was given me by one of the old school, an experienced coachman, who had often driven the same team of four from Calais to Florence.

There is a great deal of nonsense written about bearing-reins, which may be abused, but properly used are a source of both comfort and safety. A bearing-rein, buckled up so tightly that the horse is never off the bit, is not only cruel but dangerous, because it allows no play for his head and neck to adjust the balance of his body if he makes a stumble; but there are horses which will carry their necks as straight as pigs, and lean a dead weight on the driver's hand, while, with a well-adjusted bearing-rein, they will learn to carry their heads in the proper place, and spare the driver's wrist. The best harness-horses are so formed that when once broken they carry their heads perfectly well without artificial aid; but horses, like men, have to be taught their respective drills and gymnastics. In double harness, horses rarely stand well without bearing-reins; and the writer of this article narrowly escaped a serious accident from a horse in a mail phaeton without a bearing-rein hooking his bit over the end of the pole while waiting at a door. Certainly ladies ought never to be trusted to drive without bearing-reins. At the same time coachmen will often, if not checked, turn this regulating rein into an instrument of torture.

To drive well, either one high-couraged horse or a pair, requires nerve, good teaching, and plenty of practice; with these qualifications it may be on occasions a very useful, and is always a very pleasant, healthy exciting amusement. But it cannot be learned, like some other superficial accomplishments, by imitation, and practised with fiery horses in crowded streets with safety. If you can afford a carriage, get up early in the morning, and become the pupil of one of those accomplished breaksmen who may be seen in Piccadilly every day, exercising or breaking the choicest animals of the greatest dealers. Money and time so laid out will be found an economical investment. Don't talk to the driver while he is driving a pair of rawish fresh four-year-olds, but watch him, and reserve your questions for a private interview in the sanctuary beyond that Piccadilly vista of red sand, straw, and green paint, at once so mysterious and inviting to the stranger. Style is of the utmost importance. Hansom cabmen and butchers go along in the most wonderful manner. The drivers of Pickfords's fast vans perform feats that would have excited the admiration of the four-horse coachman of the last generation; but they are not models for a gentleman. Light hands, a sure eye, the most rapid decision, the utmost watchfulness, cloaked under apparent impassiveness—these are the characteristics of the best English school, which can only be obtained by combining sound principles with constant practice. It would be difficult to decide whether the rash or the timid driver of well-bred, high-fed horses is in the greater danger. Of course any one can take hold of the reins of a dull hay-fed old screw just as he would of a bunch of ropes, and shuffle along under sufferance from the charitable and contemptuous omnibus-men.

And now a few words about the expense of a carriage. The least troublesome method is to job the whole concern, and have man, horses, carriage found, fed, and kept in order, for one or two contracts, with nothing to order except the coachman's livery. But if you prefer the trouble and amusement of having and feeding your own horses, in your own stable, then the proper cost may be easily calculated by reference to a ready reckoner and the prices of corn and hay. Any average harness-horse can be kept in condition for hard work with seven pecks of oats and seven stone of hay a week, and he will also want a hundred-weight of straw for litter. These would cost about twelve shillings and sixpence a week at the prices of 1865. The very largest carriage pair of horses, with six quarters of oats each every day, could not consume fodder to the amount of more than about thirty shillings a week for the pair. To this must be added rent of stables, leathers, brushes, and other tools for dressing the animals, say about sixpence a week, and the wages of the coachman. But it will be found that ladies and idle gentlemen pay for at least twice as much fodder as their horses can consume.

To keep down the corn-dealer's bills without sacrificing the horses, there is a secure recipe in the plan on which Chinese court physicians are said to be paid. Contract with a respectable corn-dealer, and make your man's place and certain extra wages in spring and autumn, before and after the season, depend on the condition of the horses. Tell him you listen to no excuses, but only judge by results. As a rule, the horses of gentlemen suffer most from too much hay and corn, too little regular work, and too frequent a resort to physic.

Finally, if economy is important to you, you must learn the art, and attend to your stable yourself. If, on the other hand, you can afford to save yourself trouble, be assured that those who pay punctually and liberally can always be well served by coach-builders, horse-dealers, corn-dealers, and saddlers, and that in each class thoroughly respectable men are to be found by those who want to find them.

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BANKS.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 1s. 11¾d.
3 do. ... at 1s. 11½d
2 do. ... at 1s. 11½d.
1 do. ... at 1s. 11½d.
On demand ... at 1s. 11¼d.

DEPOSITS
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares for ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.— *Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11¾d.
The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 5 „ „
„ „ 12 „ ... ... 6 „ „
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 ... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ... 2s. 1d. „
„ 3 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. ... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. ... 2s. 0½d. „
On demand ... 2s. 0½d. „
On Scotland do. } 2s. 0½d. „
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0½d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ „ 3 „ ... 4 „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 14th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 1d. „
3 do. ... at 2s. 0 13/16d. „
2 do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
1 do. ... at 2s. 0 7/16d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0¼d. „
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 28th February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London ... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
„ 4 „ 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 „ 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 „ 2s. 0½d. „
„ on Demand 2s. 0¼d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11¾d.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 6 „ „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital—£1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 „ ... 2s. 0¾d. „
3 „ ... 2s. 0½d. „
2 „ ... 2s. 0½d. „
1 „ ... 2s. 0½d. „
On Demand ... 2s. 0d. „
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
Bombay, 19th February 1866. J. BEATTIE, Agent.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).
Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 shares of Ten Pounds each.
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.) Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „ „
If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.
Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.
COMMISSION.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ... 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d. „
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d. „
1 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d. „
Demand ... 2s. 0d. „
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना ब्यांक (लीमीटेड).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Charles Iggulden } Managers.
H. G. Seaman }
H. S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
6 „ ... 6 „
12 „ ... 8 „
COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*
OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUN NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares. of Rs. 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Deposits.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months ... 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ ... 6 „
„ 9 „ ... 7 „
„ 12 „ ... 8 „
And for longer periods according to special agreement.
LOANS.
The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.
EXCHANGE.
The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.
COMMISSION.
The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c., for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.
A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.
Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.
By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).
धी ब्याक अफ हींदुस्टान, चना, अड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up ... £1,000,000
Paid up ... 861,000
Reserve Fund ... 103,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39 Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. „ at 3 at 2s. 0¾d. „
Do. Demand ... } 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Scotland „ ... }
Do. Ireland „ ... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d.
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.
DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand ... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ... 3 „ „
Do. 6 „ ... 4 „ „
Do. 12 „ ... 5 „ „
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
„ On demand do. 2s. 0d. „
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE ... CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £250,000.
BEING PAID UP ... £250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London ... No. 80, King William Street.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England, if the necessary particulars are furnished.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ 3 months' „ 4 „
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 7 „
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
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BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
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LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London...J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta...Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.
The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 10¾d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10½d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.
Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.
Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „
Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ „
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board.
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

THREE HOUSES TO LET at Middle Colaba. For further particulars apply to No. 33, Middle Colaba, Meadow Street, Fort. K. R. COLAH.

TO LET, a comfortable airy BUNGALOW at Mazagon, near the Nuwab's Tank. Apply to Messrs. MOORJEE SEWJEE & Co., at the Mandvee Bunder.

TO LET, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 91, lately in occupation of MR. C. LEGGETT, Solicitor, High Court. Apply to JEYSINGBHOY HUTTEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.
Bombay, 14th March 1866.

TO LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, from 1st April till 15th September next. Rent Rs. 450 per month. Apply to "B." at this Office.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the large HOUSE and PREMISES situated at Colaba, at present occupied by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq. Apply to GEORGE WHITLEY, Secretaries, Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).
7th March 1866.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, for the season, FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on Matheran, Khandalla, and Mahableshwur Hills. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India.*

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD'S Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, (from 1st proximo) two ROOMS in No. 15, Apollo Street, now occupied by Messrs. Cohen & Co. N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No., 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.
One Godown in Mody Street.
"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.
Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO BE LET, furnished, from the 15th April, for six months, the HOUSE on Malabar Hill now occupied by F. MATHEW.
5th March 1866.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, the commodious OFFICES and GODOWNS now occupied by Messrs. Stevens Bros., in Rampart Row. Applications to be made to the COMMERCIAL BANK.

TO LET, from 1st May 1866, the PREMISES in Fort, at present occupied by Messrs. Grey and Co. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO LET, the DWELLING HOUSE situated at Colaba, next to the Gun Carriage Factory. Apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Apollo Street, Fort.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, an airy and commodious Upper Storey BUNGALOW, with Outhouses, situated at Back Bay, near the Marine Lines, and now occupied by Messrs. J. and W. Watson & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. M. E. Meherjee & Co, No. 2, Forbes Street.
SORABJEE PALLONJEE MEHERJEE.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	per Doz.
do. do.		29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	„
2 „ pts.		14	„
Old Tom	Rs.	20	„

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
1st September 1865.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils) ...	Rs.	16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE ...	„	15	„
Do Do ...	„	13	„
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	„	38	„
PORT (Carbonell's) ...	„	32	„
SHERRY do. ...	„	32	„
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases ...	„	30	„
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen ...	„	30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ...	„	30	„

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.
MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.
They beg to draw attention to the following as having received special approval:—
CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. To the many in this country who under medical advice drink no other Wine than Champagne the Rs. 26 quality offers a trustworthy and economical beverage.
HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good; they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.
SHERRIES.—The Wines which really made, and have since sustained, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s reputation, are their fine qualities of Sherry. Of these beautiful Juices, the Amontilado (Rs. 36) most commands admiration. Associated with it is the Amoroso (Rs. 30), the subtle Aroma of which the true Sherry Drinker alone can fully appreciate.
BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.
RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good, and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs. R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.
ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.
MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	50
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electroplated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.
NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.
Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.
NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

	Rs.	as.
The Competition-Wallah. By G. O. Trevelyan...Rs.	4	8
Humorous Poems. By Oliver Wendell Holmes ...	1	8
Captain Gronow's Last Recollections, &c...	3	12
English Travellers and Italian Brigands; a Narrative of Capture and Captivity. 2 vols. By W. J. C. Moens...	15	12
The Horse. By W. Youatt. With a Treatise on Draught. New revised and enlarged edition, 1866. By W. Watson, M. R. C. V. S....	10	0
The Treasury of Botany: a Popular Dictionary of the Vegetable Kingdom, &c. 2 vols. Illustrated. By John Lindley and Thos. Moore. ...	15	0
The Statesman's Year Book for 1866. ...	8	0
The Song Book. Words and Tunes from the best Poets and Musicians. Selected and arranged by John Hullah, Professor of Vocal Music in King's College, London. ...	3	12
Bhootan and the Story of the Dooar War, &c. &c. By Dr. Rennie, 20th Hussars...	9	0
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Beppo the Conscript. By T. A. Trollope ...	1	8
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Cowper's Poetical Works. Illustrated by H. Cameron ...	3	12
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Byron's ditto. Illustrated...	3	12

15th March, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

USEFUL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	as.
Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code ..Rs.	14	8
Williams's The Indian Insolvent Act ...	5	0
Hazelgrove's Vocabulary of Names of Military Stores, &c. ...	3	0
The Griffin's A. D. C By Blunt Spurs (The best book extant on Diseases of Horses in India, and their Treatment) ...	12	8
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Shortt on ditto ditto ...	4	8
Hints on ditto (from Bombay Miscellany.)...	1	0
The Planter's Manual ...	3	8
Tea Cultivation in India ...	3	8
A Guide to Mahabuleshwar ...	2	0
A Pocket Ready Reckoner, for calculating Wages and Exchanges ...	4	8

15th March 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.
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Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
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LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—
Madras..........Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .... „ MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ...... „ DENT & Co.
Shanghai .... „ DENT & Co.
Mauritius .... „ BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne .... „ DALGETY & Co.
Launceston ...... „ DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ... „ MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide .... „ ELDER & Co.
Sydney .... „ FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin........... „ DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.
For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
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Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—G. Lucas Kemp, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	3[illegible]	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.
DISPATCH BOXES.—The undersigned have just opened a consignment of metalic Dispatch Boxes of a new description, containing two trays, with divisions for various sizes of paper and envelopes, two spring inks, ruler, pens, and pencils, &c., &c. The lid contains a partition witlock and key, to lock up a book or valuable papers. The box is not larger than an ordinary foolscap size dispatch box, has strong handles, brass-bound corners, and Hobbs' patent lock, from Rs. 50 each.
SOUNDY & Co.

DODD'S VIOLIN BOWS.—A few selected Violin Bows by this celebrated maker. Prices, net cash, Rs. 15, 20, and 25 each.
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ECONOMICAL PATENT METAL ICE BOX; length 16 inches; breadth 13 inches; height 28 inches. Price Rs. 45, Cash.
Manufactured specially to our order, of double Galvanised Iron, painted and grained, with Drip Pan complete.
It is calculated that it economises the Ice by one half, and half-a-dozen full sized bottles, or a dozen soda-water bottles, can be cooled without disturbing the ice, and cold water placed in a glazed tank in the centre of the ice can be drawn off by means of a Tap.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIPHONE MUSICAL BOXES, the Harmoniphone accompaniment to these boxes has a beautiful flute like effect. Ormolu mountings and feet, playing eight tunes, from Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

GUITARS AND VIOLINS.—Best model and superior toned instruments, complete, in cases suitable for Presentation.
Violins.........From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 each.
Guitars......... „ „ 65 to „ 200 „
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

LETTER WEIGHERS OR POSTAGE SCALES, with superior brass frame and beam, with bushed centres, warranted balanced. These scales are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be faultless, and are strongly recommended for their style of manufacture.
FIRST SIZE.—Letter Weigher with two distinct sets of Weights, viz., one set to weigh from ¼ ounce to 4 ounces, and one set to weigh from ¼ tola to 8 tolas.
Price of First Size Weigher and two sets of Weights as above, Rs. 12.
SECOND SIZE.—The scale and the stand all of solid brass, with 2 sets of Weights as above, Rs. 15.
7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

Holloway's Pills.—The changeable weather of this climate strains the nerves of the feeble and decrepit, and this state eventuates in disease unless some restorative, such as these purifying Pills, be found to correct the disordering tendency. Holloway's medicine gives tone to the nervous system, which is the source of all vital movements and presides over every action which maintains the growth and well-being of the body. No one, therefore, can overestimate the necessity of keeping the nerves well strung, and the ease with which these Pills accomplish that end. They are the most unfailing antidotes to indigestion, irregular circulation, palpitation, sick headache, and costiveness that were ever invented, and in consequence have attained the largest sale and highest reputation.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—
On TUESDAY next, the 20th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction, a quantity of Bank Office Furniture and fittings, colored Thread, Black Cloth, Scent, Violin, China, and Camphor Wood Writing Desk, &c. &c.
Ex "PLANET."
Now landing and will shortly be exposed for sale, an invoice of superior Brown Holland, Drill, Flannel, Drab Hats, Alma and Navy Caps, French Peak Braided Caps, and Corded Bands, Cloth, Balmorals, Tweed, and Blue Velvet Caps, Black and Corded Band Caps, Westend Felt Hats, mixed Tweed Hats, Regent Ties, Brother Sam Scarfs, Wool Shirts, Washing Ties, Eurekas, Roman Scarfs, Seamless ½ hose, Linnen Collars, Parasols, Sun Shades, assorted Pekin's Carriage Sun Shades, Paper Collars, &c., &c.
FOR SALE.
Extensive Brick fields with Machinery and Buildings, now on the ground situated at Salsette, well worth the attention of Contractors and Building Companies. For particulars as to conditions of sale &c., apply to the undersigned.
ON COMMISSION.
One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies by Sprague of Finsbury, London.
One handsome Cottage Piano, with all the latest improvements, by the same maker.
One Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Messrs. Ivory and Prangly, sole makers of the Patent Grand Lever Key.
One large Magic Lantern, with 3 dozen plates.
A few dozen Firth and Sturdey's Brandy highly recommended.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longclothes, &c, &c.
16 Pieces Woollen Cloth.
7 cases T. R. Sarries.
10 „ Grey Dhotties.
10 „ White Longcloth.
500 Pieces of Grey Shirtings.
200 „ „ Damasks.
300 „ „ T. Cloth.
3 Cases of Buttons.
10 „ Glassware.
30 „ Assorted Beads.
40 „ of superior Wall Papers and Borders.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 19th March 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
14 Bales Grey Madapollams.
10 „ Shirtings.
8 „ Jacconets.
12 „ T. Cloth.
7 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
8 „ Grey Dhoties.
2 „ Mohogany Dressing Glasses of different sizes.
62 „ Sherry.
16 large Fireproof Safes.
30 Crates' dark blue Bowls, 1 Pint and ½ Pints.
20 „ Blue do. do.
10 Hhds. handsome Dinner Services, plain and gilt.
1 Case Blacking.
1 „ Elastic Bands.
1 Case superior Purfumery.
15 Casks Glassware.
50 Gross Playing Cards.
12 Ornamental Garden Vases made of Iron, and a lot of ditto bordering for flower beds.
A small lot of handsome Vases with artificial flowers under glass domes.
100 Bottles, each 1 oz., Sulphate of Quinine.
8 very fine Musical Boxes, playing a variety of the newest and most popular Music.
OILMAN STORES.
Durham Mustard, Salad Oil in Pints and Decanters, Vinegar, Mixed Pickles, Imperial Hot Ditto, assorted Sauces, French Essence, Tart Fruit, Jams and Jellies, Mixed Orange and Lemon Peel, Patras Currants, Muscatel Raisins, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Yarmouth Bloaters, &c., &c.
PERFUMERY AND MEDICINES.
Peppermint and other Lozenges of various kinds, assorted Comfits, Seidlitz and Soda Powder, Permanent Ink, Calomel, Sulphate of Quinine, Magnesia, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Epso Essence Ginger, Camomile, Ginger, Peppermint, Spirits of Hartshorn and Lavender, Laudanum, Balsam, Copiaebebs, Tincture of Myrrh, Brandy Bitters, Codliver Oil, Essence of Roses, Marichalbi, Verbena Boquet, assorted Essences, Smelling Salts, Lavender Water, Eau de Vie, Milk of Roses, Shaving Soap and Paste, Dentifrice, Tooth Brushes, Oil of Roses, Golden Oil, Bear's Grease, Macassar Pomade, Marrow Oil, Circassian Cream, Lip Salve, Hair Powder, Powder Puffs, Soap, &c., &c.
On account of the concerned:
6 Cases Hardware.
2 ditto Stationery, damaged by salt-water.
AT 2 P. M.
A state Phaeton on C. Springs, lined with blue cloth and morocco. The very thing for a Native Chief.
A splendid set of pair horse harness, by "Shipley" Regent Street, London, stitched with Peacock Quills on Patent Leather, made for the Exhibition.
A beautiful light Phaeton, by W Rawlinson, London, forming a close Carriage at pleasure, together with a stylish Chesnut Horse and Plated Harness complete.
A light Circular-fronted Brougham, lately landed ex *City of Edinburgh*, trimmed with drab cloth and silk.
A second-hand Palanquin Shigram, and a new light Shigram lined with Morocco leather.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.
On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable piece of Land, admeasuring 17,[illegible]64 square yards or thereabouts, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Byculla, and adjoining the Clarendon Hotel, together with two partially erected pucka-built mansions thereon.
The Houses upon this property are most substantially built of the best Masonry and Teak Wood, and can be inspected at any time.
For all further particulars and terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER "JEDDO."
On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Bombay, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Iron Steamer *Jeddo*, 1,632 tons gross register, as she lies on Chowl Kadoo, with such as Cargo, Machinery, Fittings, Spars, &c. She is comparatively a new vessel, having been built at Birkenhead, by John Laird, in 1859.
N. B.—A deposit of 50 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid immediately after the sale, and the balance on the day following. For all other particulars, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
By order of Dadabhoy Manockjee Vucha, the Mortgagee, on account of Mohamed bin Abdoola Furray, the Mortgager.
On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a piece of ground situate near Camateepoora, on the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, with Dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 30,000 square feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Tanner, south by the Foras Road, east by the property of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomreegur, and west by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla.
For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRY.
The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Line and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.
Bombay, 19th March 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.
AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT P. AND O. COMPANY'S DOCKYARD ROAD, MAZAGON.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the Household Furniture, Crockery, and Plated Ware, &c., the property of F. F. Cooper, Esq.; the same comprises Dining Tables, Sideboards, Writing and Circular Tables, Chairs, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, Hanging Argand Lamps, Oil Paintings, Half-backed and Cleopatra Couches, Easy and Folding Chairs, Real China Sugar Jars on stands, English and Coir Rugs, carved 4-post Bedstead with horse hair Mattrass, Clocks, Child's and Camp cots, Wardrobes and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Dressing Glasses, and dispense articles, &c., &c.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AN AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT BUNGALOWS ON THE ESPLANADE.
On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the elegant Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Liqueur Frames, Salvers, Plated Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Butter-pots, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., and the Furniture well-seasoned Blackwood, such as Circular and Dining Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, Dining-room Arm Chairs, Bookstands, Reclining Couches, Drawing-room Table and Chairs, Easy, Prediea and Folding Chairs, Conversation Couches, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Sofa Table, a splendid Mahogany Semi-Grand Pianoforte (made expressly for the Indian climate), by John Broadwood and Sons, London, with cover, Writing Tables, Carved 4-Post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, neatly made Teakwood Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Washhand Tables, Table Ornaments and Vases, a new double-barrelled Rifle in case, a double-barrelled Gun in case, a Revolver, a single-barrelled Gun, Books, set of Croquet, Parlour Croquet, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
(If not previously disposed of),
One handsome cane-bodied double-seated light Barouche, with a pair of handsome Bay Young Arab Carriages, (very fast and quiet), with a set of Plated-Mounted Carriage Harness complete.
A second-hand Palanquin-shaped Office Shigram.
No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BROUGHAM AND HORSE, &c., AT NEXT DOOR TO P. AND O. COMPANY'S OLD DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.
On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of W. NEWELL, Esq. (proceeding to Europe); the same consisting of Glass and Crockery, Set of Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Toast Racks, Spoons and Forks, Knives, &c., and the Furniture well-seasoned carved Blackwood, such as Circular Dining Tables, Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, folding and single Screens, American Clock, Plated single and three light Hanging Argand Lamps, Open-worked Drawing-room Table and Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Pier, and Side Tables, Teapoys, Rocking Chairs, Rich Brussels Carpets, first-rate Engravings in Rosewood and other Frames, a magnificent Camphorwood Chest of Drawers with Book Case (made to order), a double-barrelled Gun in case, by R. Leonard, Blackwood Carved 4-post Bedstead, Wardrobe, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Mahogany Toilet Glasses, Chests of Drawers, Camp and Child's Cots, an Iron Stove with Utensils complete, a few Books, Nautical Instruments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispensary Articles.
AT 1 P. M.
(If not previously disposed of).
An English-built double-seated Circular Front Glass Brougham, by "S. Marks," London, with a very fast Bay young Arab Horse (4 years old), and a set of Plated Mounted Harness, Stable Gear, &c.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days previous to the day of sale.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, PIANOFORTE, &c., AT MALABAR HILL, (BEHIND THE MALABAR CASTLE.)
On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Square Pianofortes, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of Col. J. A. BALLARD, R. E., and also the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.
The full particulars will appear hereafter.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 19th March 1866.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at his Rooms, No. 8, Meadow Street, sundry Effects of several deceased persons, Glassware and variety of other articles, and English Boiled Linseed Oil in Tin Bottles, each 5 Gallons, and a few Pieces of Coloured English Pocket Handkerchiefs.
ALSO,
By order of the Administrator General,
The Effects of the late Lord Edward St Maur, deceased, consisting of 2 Leather Portmanteaus, Wearing Apparel, and sundries.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
Several Lots of Gunny Bags.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell, at the Share Bazaar, by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., by order of Dadabhoy Manuckjee, Esq., on account and risk of Anundrao Hurrishunker, a clerk of Messrs. Framjee Sands & Co., 40 Shares of the Financial Association of India and China, (0 of the 1st issues and 20 of the 2nd issues), and one share of the Broach Cotton Mills Company.
TERMS—CASH.

SALE OF SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of Munsookbhoy Boggoobhoy.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at the Share Bazaar, at 2 o'clock P. M., 2 Shares, Nos. 518 and 519, of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company, on account and risk of Chottabhoy Mottychund.
TERMS—CASH.

FOR SALE.
A very handsome half English and half Kattywar Mare, rising 5 years old, height 15, the property of an Officer left the Presidency. For price and other particulars apply to
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th March 1866.

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